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FUTURE WATCH

Sense This

In the Technology section: Researchers are making rapid advances in overcoming technical obstacles to widespread sensor use. IT shops should brace for big new demands on their network, storage and data management resources. [Page 26](#)

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Can't Hide Your Prying Eyes

In the Management section: GPS and RFID technologies can keep constant track of employees' locations, but they can also harm morale and productivity if not used with sensitivity. [Page 35](#)

ONLINE

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Missing the Big Picture?

SECURITY: In his speech at the RSA Conference last week, Bill Gates emphasized improvements to Microsoft products that address external threats. But he's ignoring the larger problem of insider malfeasance, writes columnist Peter H. Gregory. [QuickLink 45001](#)

Simple Is Sexy for Open-Source

DEVELOPMENT: The geeky are already onboard. But to sell the mainstream on open-source, we need simple, easy and productive software, says IT Smith, technology director at Web Den Interactive. [QuickLink 45002](#)

Succeed After a Layoff

CAREERS: Even forced change can lead to positive developments for those open to discovering them. A senior IT executive tells the story of the aftermath of his job loss and the new life he's leading. [QuickLink 44050](#)

Need for Speed, Part 2

MACINTOSH: Last week, online news editor Ken Mings described how he opened up his almost-new PowerBook 17 to install a faster hard drive. This week, find out if the change made a difference. [QuickLink 44870](#)

Install a Wireless Net - for Free!

MOBILE/WIRELESS: A frugal - OK, cheap - Computerworld editor tackles this home project and lives to tell the tale. [QuickLink 44825](#)

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AT DEADLINE

VeriSign Sues ICANN

VeriSign Inc. filed a lawsuit accusing the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers of overstepping its authority and improperly attempting to regulate VeriSign's domain name services business. Mountain View, Calif.-based VeriSign is seeking unspecified damages and an injunction compelling ICANN to adhere to its contract with the company. ICANN didn't have an immediate comment on the suit.

Japanese Officials Investigate Microsoft

Microsoft Corp. confirmed that eight officials from Japan's Fair Trade Commission conducted an investigation at the company's Japanese offices as part of an ongoing probe of possible anticompetitive practices. The officials examined provisions in the license contracts that Microsoft Japan offers to PC makers, a company spokesperson said. "We are confident that our practices are consistent with Japanese law," she added.

Microsoft Readmits Leaked Source Code

In other Microsoft news, the company said it's reviewing the Windows 2000 and NT 4.0 source code that was leaked onto the Internet last month, to determine whether the incident poses any security risks for users. The code was cracked prior to its commercial release but is being looked at again with more modern security-review tools, Microsoft said.

Short Takes

GEAC COMPUTER CORP. said it has signed a deal to outsource some of its business application development and testing work to a company in India during peak demand periods. . . . Seattle-based CRAY INC. said it's buying OCTABRAY SYSTEMS CORP., a Burnaby, British Columbia-based maker of technical computers.

Big Companies Turn to Packaged Sarb-Ox Apps

Many take off-the-shelf approach, citing cost, time and IT resource constraints

BY THOMAS HOFFMAN

MOST LARGE companies that have begun addressing the first leg of Sarbanes-Oxley compliance are buying packaged software to document and track their financial controls instead of developing such systems in-house, corporate executives and analysts said last week.

Several IT and business managers who are addressing the Section 404 requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act said their buy-vs.-build assessments showed that it would be faster and less expensive to buy off-the-shelf software and

have the vendor customize and maintain it for them.

For instance, Regis Corp., a Minneapolis-based company that operates 9,700 hair salons in North America and Europe, spent about \$300,000 to buy Mowaris Inc.'s Certainty compliance tool. Regis officials briefly considered developing a Section 404 tracking system internally, said Kyle Didier, the company's vice president of finance. "But we decided the risks would be greater and the costs would be twice as much, if not more," he said.

Didier added that the company's decision to use the Mowaris software to test its

financial controls was also based on IT staffing constraints that would have forced executives to reallocate resources away from projects that are more important from a business standpoint.

Juniper Networks Inc. in Sunnyvale, Calif., also opted for the Mowaris tool. "I think it probably would have been more expensive to build our own system in the long run," said Juniper CIO Kim Perdigon, although she didn't disclose specific cost estimates. "Our business is building routers, not applications. If we can buy it, we'll do that first."

John Hagerty, an analyst at AMR Research Inc., said it costs \$100,000 to \$150,000 on average to license a Section 404 compliance-tracking tool. The cost of internally developing a comparable system would amount to a few hundred thousand dollars or more at most companies with annual revenues that exceed \$1 billion, he said.

That estimate doesn't include the cost of maintaining homegrown technology. "At the end of the day, you have to maintain it yourself as opposed to having a vendor who will continue to support it with any new compliance or regulatory support that might be needed," Hagerty said.

Ready or Not

Some companies have found that financial software they already have in place is up to the task of meeting Section 404 compliance requirements.

Regal Entertainment Group, a Knoxville, Tenn.-based operator of movie theaters, uses an existing installation of Global Software Inc.'s Spreadsheet Server application and other off-the-shelf software to document its internal controls. "I don't have any fear that I'm pulling old data or data that's



“Our business is building routers, not applications. If we can buy it, we'll do that first.”

KIM PERDIGON, CIO
JUNIPER NETWORKS INC.

been manipulated somewhere," said David Ownby, Regal's senior vice president of finance.

"Building a compliance-tracking system from scratch is likely to be more expensive than combining a few existing tools that firms often already own — like an enterprise content management system and a business intelligence tool," said Jennifer Chew, an analyst at Forrester Research Inc.

That reasoning played into EMC Group Inc.'s decision to develop a Sarbanes-Oxley compliance application on top of an existing Notes system. Executives at Norwalk, Conn.-based EMC have said that strategy will keep the company's costs below the six-figure levels cited by AMR's Hagerty [QuickLink 44432].

Hagerty noted that in addition to dealing with cost issues, many companies are still struggling to implement Sarbanes-Oxley compliance strategies — a factor that also encourages them to buy instead of build. "The problem that most users face is they don't know what they don't know, so they look to a packaged vendor to give them a framework to work with," Hagerty said. □ 45072

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DOJ Files Suit to Block Oracle's Bid for PeopleSoft

PeopleSoft users applaud antitrust move; Oracle plots its strategy for fighting back

BY MARC L. SONGINI
AND STACY COWLEY

The U.S. Department of Justice last week filed a civil antitrust lawsuit in an effort to block Oracle Corp.'s \$94 billion takeover bid for business applications rival PeopleSoft Inc., a move that buoyed PeopleSoft users who oppose the hostile offer.

DOJ officials said an Oracle/PeopleSoft merger would eliminate competition between two of the top vendors of finance and human resources software, resulting in higher prices and fewer choices for

users, as well as reduced innovation. They added that Oracle, PeopleSoft and SAP AG are the only vendors with enterprise-class applications that can meet the needs of large companies and government agencies.

"I think the decision here was very clear," Assistant Attorney General R. Hewitt Pate said Thursday during a press conference. "Going from three to two companies in this market is a competitive problem that needed to be stopped. Under any traditional merger analysis, this is an anticompetitive deal."

Jim Prevo, CIO at PeopleSoft user Green Mountain Coffee Roasters Inc. in Waterbury, Vt., said he was pleased by the DOJ's move and hopes that the agency prevails in the case. "Oracle's hostile bid represents nothing but bad news for PeopleSoft customers," Prevo said.

"I look forward to PeopleSoft being able to dedicate their time and money to creating additional value to customers," said William Gabby, North American operations manager at Cargill Inc.'s Global Financial Solutions unit in Minnetonka, Minn.

Oracle isn't giving up, though. In response to the DOJ's suit, the software vendor did drop its plan to try to

We believe that the government's case is without basis in fact or in law.

Going from three to two companies in this market is a competitive problem that needed to be stopped.

over bid "is without basis in fact or in law" and said that it will "vigorously challenge" the suit.

In a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission earlier last week, Oracle said it plans to draw parallels to the DOJ's 2001 attempt to block SunGard Data Systems Inc.'s acquisition of Comdisco Inc.'s disaster recovery business. The DOJ also sued to prevent that deal, saying it would reduce the disaster recovery market from three major vendors to two. But a federal judge rejected the DOJ's arguments and allowed the acquisition to proceed.

Making a Case

But Pate said the DOJ is confident that it has ample data to back up its antitrust claims. "This is a case that has its own facts and its own evidence that we're going to present," he said in response to a question about how Oracle's bid to acquire PeopleSoft compares with the deal between SunGard and Comdisco. "I think the result is going to be clearly in favor of blocking this transaction."

Seven state attorneys general are joining the DOJ in the suit, which was filed in U.S. District Court in San Francisco. The DOJ took action two weeks after its staff recommended that the agency try to stop Oracle [QuickLink 44798].

Craig Conway, PeopleSoft's president and CEO, called on Oracle to abandon its 9-month-old takeover bid, saying in a statement that "the antitrust day of reckoning has arrived."

But Kyle Lambert, vice president of information solutions at Washington-based buyout firm Lazard Frères Inc., feels differently. "It would be safe to say that I'm disappointed with the decision," said Lambert, an Oracle user. **© 45082**

Conway writes for the IDG News Service.

FULL COVERAGE

For more on Oracle's bid to buy PeopleSoft, go to our special coverage page [QuickLink a3320 www.computerworld.com]

Target Issues RFID Mandate to Suppliers

BY CAROL SLIMA

The top suppliers of consumer goods may have to start opening their wallets a lot wider to accommodate the mandates retailers are asking them to meet with respect to RFID tags.

Minneapolis-based Target Corp. confirmed last week that it will expect its top 100 vendor partners* to apply radio frequency identification tags to all pallets and cases they ship to unspecified "select" regional distribution centers, beginning next spring. All vendors will be expected to comply by the spring of 2007, according to a company spokeswoman.

Industry analysts said they expect more retailers to issue RFID mandates in the coming months. Wal-Mart Stores Inc. started the trend last year, asking its top 100

suppliers to begin tagging pallets and cases by the start of 2005 so it can better track goods through its supply chain [QuickLink a42676]. Germany-based Metro Group and U.K.-based Tesco PLC followed suit, as did the U.S. Department of Defense.

Target, however, is more tight-lipped about its plans. The company declined to provide additional information about its mandate and refused requests for an interview.

Kara Romanow, an analyst at Boston-based AMR Research Inc., said she expects most retailers to adopt the technology within six to 12 months of Wal-Mart in hopes that they won't fall too far behind.

But for suppliers, the mandates may be costly with very few near-term benefits, said Christine Overby, an analyst at Forrester Research Inc. She said the Cambridge, Mass.-based research firm studied a number of the proposed benefits, such as shrinkage reduction, automated receipt of goods, truckload management and more accurate shipping. But the reality is that today's technology makes it unlikely that suppliers will gain many of those benefits over the next 12 to 24 months, Overby said. "Every mandate transforms the implementation plans for suppliers, and those plans, even as they're currently defined, are nearly improbable today," she said.

Overby advised suppliers to have frank discussions with their retail customers about what they're doing, what they're learning and what's not working, so they can reshape the mandates to make them more attainable.

Jeff Woods, an analyst at Stamford, Conn.-based Garner Inc., said an

RFID printer and the software to drive it may cost \$100,000 to \$200,000, but tags and labor costs can run into the millions. And so far, suppliers are finding no business case other than to satisfy Wal-Mart, he said.

"They are pessimistic and upset at this point," Woods said. "They just see it as a huge cost. So the effort is really just to minimize the cost."

Woods said the new Target mandate won't necessarily require more effort from suppliers, but it will present a huge additional burden in terms of cost. He predicted that some manufacturers will say no to Wal-Mart, but they won't publicly acknowledge that position for fear of upsetting such an important customer. **© 45082**



Target will require RFID tags on shipments to select distribution centers

DOJ Files Suit to Block Oracle's Bid for PeopleSoft

PeopleSoft users applaud antitrust move
Oracle plots its strategy for fighting back

BY MARY C. STINGONE
AND STACEY COOKLEY

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ATTORNEY GENERAL

Making a Case

Target Issues RFID Mandate to Suppliers

BY CAROL SIEKWA



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Sun Adds ID Tools For Windows . . .

Sun Microsystems Inc. announced identity management software for Windows systems. Sun Identity Manager for Microsoft is a new version of a tool set that Sun acquired when it bought Wavetek Technologies Inc. in December. The software supports Windows 2000 and 2003, SQL Server, Exchange and other Microsoft Corp. products.

. . . And Says It Will Still Sell Secure OS

Sun also said it will continue to offer its Trusted Solaris operating system despite plans to add some of the software's advanced security features to the standard version of Solaris. In addition, the company said Patrice Sutell has resigned as executive vice president of its IT services and will become head of marketing, technology and systems at CRM vendor Salesforce.com Inc.

Microsoft, Sun Ink Deals With VeriSign

VeriSign Inc. announced IT security deals with Microsoft and Sun, The Mountain View, Calif.-based company said it's developing end-user authentication services for Windows Server 2003, using Microsoft protocols. VeriSign also said it will take over responsibility for securing Sun's internal networks.

Novell Posts Profit After Five Losses

Novell Inc. ended a string of five quarterly losses and returned to profitability in its first quarter, which ended Jan. 31. Novell CEO Jack Messman said he was encouraged by the results "in what remains a challenging IT business environment."

BY THE NUMBERS

REVENUE

Q1 FY04

PROFIT

Q1 FY03

CIO Power Is Fading Along With . . .

client server technology, claims Steve Savignano, **Years ago, when client/server was king**, says the CEO of Ketera Technologies Inc. in Santa Clara, Calif., it made sense to put a company's intellectual property (i.e., custom code and configurations) into application development. And where a company puts its "IP" as business folks dub intellectual property, therein lies corporate power, justifying the C-level title and a fat, schmuck office. With the arrival of software as a service, the breath of IP under a CIO's wing is shrinking. "The power is returning to the business units," Savignano argues. No longer are sales, human resources, accounting and procurement executives dependent on the CIO's whims. Instead, they can **rent fully functional apps online** without giving the CIO a thought. Instead of deciding what they should outsource, "Savignano advises, "IT pros should be looking at what they need to own by, where they can add IP if they can't outsource it." And just so you know, in April, Ketera will be adding a service procurement module to its online spend management software, so you can better manage those software-as-a-service contracts.

Bill Gates got the email insight with his multi-announced announcement at last week's RSA Conference of the yet-to-be-delivered Galleri Bill software to stop spam. **You go, Bill.** But there are things users can do right now. For one, they might want to look down to stop spam. Down the Web Site Whirlwind. **Cyclone Commerce Inc.** in Scottsdale, Ariz., today unveils Cyclone Interchange 5.0 Advanced Server for business-to-business operations. The software adds new clustering features and scalability to the software, and the upgrade increases the number of preset alerts for event management for such things as document work flow. Pricing starts at \$10,000.

Open Systems International's seven-layer stack is back to Layer 5, where routing occurs. Billing, which most companies still work at Layer 7, "and that's not solved the problem," says Lucinda Duncalfe, CEO of Turn Tide Inc. in Conshohocken, Pa. His vendor's antispam router identifies spammers from routing data, and then turns the fire hose **spewing spam from its server into a straw**, she says. No unlike technology described here last month (CIO 42), the antispam router can slash spammer output to six messages an hour, according to Duncalfe. **Hold on.** The system is made for spammers that aren't broken, "she concludes.

SI's Internet service providers are already using the combined product for their own service. Now rent the server with a service contract, much like you would a cable modem. Although \$20,000 a year for the enterprise edition is a tad pricey, And sometime in the second quarter, Turn Tide will add a suite that won't just let service providers stop spam from passing.

through, it will stop spam originating from their customers. Gary Steele, CEO of Protopoint Inc. in Cupertino, Calif., argues that a single-minded effort to fight spam is shortsighted. You need virus protection and content control with anti-spam tactics in any message management strategy, **something you can't do in Layer 3.**

That's why this week his company is announcing a deal with San Mateo, Calif.-based Secure Data in Motion Inc. (also known as Sigma) to include the latter's email encryption plug-in, available in the Protopoint Protection Server. **Legitimate email marketers** (that's **not necessarily an oxymoron**) are displaced with Microsoft Corp.'s C-level ID technology, says Margaret Olson, chief technology officer for the 4-mail Service Provider Coalition. But they still want to test it to make sure it won't hamper their efforts to deliver marketing messages to your mail client. The PSD is testing at the end of this month and expects to have its results by summer, Olson says.

Maybe if spammers are eliminated, you can scale back your storage, area networks, capacity. Until then, **you'd better have a data backup and migration strategy** for all the unused data lollipogging inside your SAN. Consider adding SAV 100 storage virtual tape from Maxxan Systems Inc. in San Jose to your SAN switch. You can also use the stand-alone SAV 200 for remote operations. It emulates all the major backup tape software so you can use existing tools to push old files to increasingly cheap, fast disk drives instead of old, cumbersome tape. According to EFCV's Mahadevan, you can use the SAV 200 to back up local storage to a central location over an IP network. Each standard-edition card can handle the data loads of 30 servers. Prices start at \$34,000. The enterprise edition, which ships in April as a software upgrade, will feature support for unlimited servers.

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Delphi Cuts 148 IT Jobs, Sends 20 Abroad

BY LINDA ROSENCRANCE

Auto parts giant Delphi Corp. last week said it's cutting 148 IT jobs — and sending 20 of those jobs offshore — as part of a consolidation and restructuring of its IT organization in the U.S.

About 30 of the IT jobs being cut will be outsourced to Mumbai, India-based Tata Group, according to company spokesman Dave Bodkin. Twenty of those jobs will be

located in India and Hungary, and 10 will be in the U.S., Bodkin said.

Most of the 148 jobs are in Michigan, but a few are in Indiana, New York and Ohio, he said. The cuts will be made to an IT workforce of 1,000 employees, half of whom are in the U.S.

The job cuts are part of a restructuring that the Troy, Mich.-based automotive parts maker announced in October.

When it said it would cut 8,500 jobs — 3,000 hourly positions outside the U.S., 5,000 salaried jobs in the U.S., and 500 salaried jobs in the U.K., Bodkin said, Delphi has a total of 180,000 employees worldwide.

The company on Feb. 24 "told the affected employees that we were going to restructure and consolidate our U.S. IT organization," said Bodkin. "So we're hard at work to redeploy the affected employees

to other positions."

Bodkin said Delphi had identified slightly more than 80 open positions within the company for those people to consider. "We held a job fair for them, and we have been approached by some of our vendors who have expressed interest in some of our employees," he said. © 45052

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BRIEFS

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MARK HALL • ON THE MARK

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• **Bill Gates got the usual** thumbs up with his much-anticipated announcement at last week's RSA Conference of the yet-to-be-delivered Caller ID scheme to stop spam. You go, Bill. But there are things users can do right now. For one, they might want to look down to stop spam. Down the

Open Systems Interconnection seven-layer stack to Level 3, where routing occurs. Filtering, which most companies do, works at Layer 7 and "has not solved the problem," says Lucinda Duncalf Holt, CEO of TurnTide Inc. in Conshohocken, Pa. The vendor's antispam router identifies a spammer from routing data and then has the fire hose spewing spam from its server into "a straw," she says. Not unlike technology described here last month (QuickLink 44756), the antispam router can spam slower output to six messages an hour, according to Duncalf Holt. "The economic model for spammers is then broken," she concludes.

Six Internet service providers are already using the combined product and service. You rent the router with a service contract, much like you would a cable modem. Although at \$20,000 a year for the enterprise edition, it's a tad pricier. And sometime in the second quarter, TurnTide will add a suite that won't just let service providers stop spam from passing

— Scottsdale, Ariz., today unveiled its Cyclone Interchange 5.0 Advanced Server for business-to-business operations. The company says new clustering features add scalability to the software, and the upgrade increases the number of alert alerts for event management for such things as document workflow. Pricing starts at \$10,000.

Delphi Cuts 148 IT Jobs, Sends 20 Abroad

BY LINDA ROSENCRANCE

Auto parts giant Delphi Corp. last week said it's cutting 148 IT jobs — and sending 20 of those jobs offshore — as part of a consolidation and restructuring of its IT organization in the U.S.

The job cuts are part of a restructuring that the Troy, Mich.-based automotive parts maker announced in October,

when it said it would cut 8,500 jobs — 3,000 positions outside the U.S., 5,000 hourly jobs in the U.S. and 500 salaried jobs in the U.S., Bodkin said. Delphi has a total of 186,000 employees worldwide.

The company on Feb. 4 "told the affected employees that we were going to restructure and consolidate our U.S. IT organization," said Bodkin. "So we're hard at work to redeploy the affected employees

to other positions."

Bodkin said Delphi had identified slightly more than 70 open positions within the company for those people to consider. "We held a job fair for them, and we have been approached by some of our vendors who have expressed interest in some of our employees," he said. © 45052

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BY THE NUMBERS		
Q1 FY04	\$267.1M	\$10.1M
Q1 FY03	\$209.0M	(\$1.0M)

Users Weigh Merits Of 'Windows Lite'

Microsoft's 'tailored and limited' offering in Thailand spurs discussion

BY CAROL SLIWA

Microsoft Corp. said the "tailored and limited" language-specific version of Windows XP Home edition that it plans to offer in Thailand is currently the only one of its kind.

But what's happening in Southeast Asia has been catching the attention of analysts and PC users in other parts of the world. Interest started to develop last year, when Microsoft began offering a Thai-language version of Windows XP Home and Office Standard Edition for about \$38 to people who had ordered budget-priced Linux-based PCs under a Thai government program.

"It seems like the first solid, direct 'give the customers what they want' from Microsoft," said Bob Crownhart, director of IT infrastructure at Premera Blue Cross in Mountain Terrace, Wash.

"We run 600 store registers on Windows. Any lighter Windows OS would be a financial and operational blessing," said Tom Pace, a vice president of technology for New York-based AonTaylor Stores Corp.

Beyond Thailand

Gartner Inc. predicted that the Thai government's drive for low-cost PCs will have ramifications beyond Thailand. The Stamford, Conn.-based research firm said Microsoft will likely provide more competitive pricing globally, with at least a 50 percent price reduction in emerging markets. Several other governments contacted Gartner, expressing interest in crafting programs similar to the Thai project, the firm said.

Microsoft said it was unable to provide a spokesman for comment. In a prepared response, Matt Pilla, a senior product manager, said the



H[Office] is sort of the SUV of common software. It's big. It's chunky. . . . I think I'd rather have a sports car.

ZEKE DUZE, CEO,
Smart & Final Stores Corp.

That edition of the Windows XP that's under development is geared toward first-time computer users.

Pilla didn't address plans for other countries, stating only that "we are committed to continuing to work with governments all over the world on programs and initiatives that address their specific challenges and meet the needs of their consumers."

One IT manager at a financial services company who asked not to be named said he doesn't like the idea that his company "is subsidizing a foreign country's initiative."

The IT manager said his company would consider lighter versions of both Windows and Office with functionality specifically for business use, since Microsoft has blended "so many business-applications/services into the product that it creates too many support issues."

The vast majority of 20 North American-based corporate users randomly polled by Computerworld over the past two weeks said they think

Windows and Office are overpriced. Their answers varied widely when asked what a more appropriate price would be. Respondents were in the range of \$30 to \$150 for Windows and \$75 to \$200 for Office.

But users were mixed on whether they would like the option of having lighter versions of Windows and Office. And there was no consensus among those who favored a lighter option on the functionality they would like to see removed.

"I'd much rather see a stripped-down Office than XP. There are more features and functions in the base Office products than anyone can possibly use, yet we still carry all the overhead, cost and space for the full-featured products," said Charles Emery, senior vice president and CIO at Horizon Blue Cross Blue Shield of New Jersey in Newark.

"It's gotten out of control. It's sort of the SUV of common software," said Zeke Duge, CEO at Smart & Final Stores Corp. in Commerce, Calif. "It's big. It's chunky. It uses a lot of resources. I think I'd rather have a sports car."

Bill Lewkowski, CIO at Metropolitan Health Corp. in Grand Rapids, Mich., said his company isn't taking advantage of all of the Office features, "nor do we see reason for a lot of what it offers."

"They keep coming up with solutions that we're still trying to find problems for," Lewkowski said. He said he's concerned about Microsoft's tendency to link productivity capabilities in its desktop software with its server-based products.

"All of that may have its place and value, but it's too expensive," he said. "Eighty percent of our effort should be on the core applications that run our business, and Microsoft is not at the core of the applications that run our business."

Turning to a lighter version of Windows or Office might present challenges for companies that want to maintain a

ISA SHOW

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PCI rights management,
QuickLink 45096
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Users Wary About Open-Source Alternatives to Windows OS

Even though plenty of corporate IT managers say they think Windows and Office are overpriced, that doesn't mean they're flocking to check out open-source alternatives.

Several cited the lack of support for Linux among independent software vendors as a major concern. Some said they're worried about product support and potential retraining costs for their staffs.

"If I had the guts, I'd do Linux, because I think it's a viable alternative and I think you can save 30% on Linux," said Zeke Duge, CEO at Smart & Final Stores. "But I can't afford to be wrong, and I'm really afraid of that. I think if I was a Young Turk on the way up, I'd be really pushing it. But as a fat, old, bald-headed guy, I'm more cautious."

David Curran, manager of IT at CE Franklin Ltd. in Calgary, Alberta, said he doesn't believe in the open-source model of support. And his company's ERP system, PeopleSoft Inc.'s CritterpawOne, doesn't run on Linux.

Curran added that his company joined into Sun Microsystems Inc.'s StarOffice productivity suite but rejected it because StarOffice had compatibility problems with both Enterprise and Microsoft Office. He said retraining costs and the lack of training available in the Calgary area also were factors. "Our users are not technically literate," Curran said. "The pace of change is just hurt them too much."

Jon Daff'Antonio, vice president of IT at Dasksoft/B'Gosh

Inc., said his company tried the Linux/StarOffice combination last year and encountered functionality and compatibility problems. "The spreadsheet in StarOffice didn't look the same," he said. "We had trouble opening files."

But Daff'Antonio said Dasksoft/B'Gosh may test a newer version and, if it finds that these issues have been addressed, it will consider StarOffice because of the high cost of maintenance agreements for Microsoft desktop software.

The director of technical services for an online retailer who asked not to be identified said he's waiting to see how The SCO Group Inc.'s lawsuit regarding Linux pan out. He said he's also waiting for updated information about how Novell Inc. will incorporate its newly acquired SUSE Linux AG technology into its product and support strategy.

Bill Lewkowski, CIO at Metropolitan Health Corp., said his organization has 400 applications, and since most don't run on Linux, he can't move to Linux. But as a Novell customer, he's keeping a watchful eye on the operating system.

Lewkowski said the organization is also considering the option of using software from Citrix Systems Inc. to deliver applications via browsers to PCs running Linux. But he said he probably wouldn't be considering alternatives if Microsoft had given the teaching hospital educational pricing, as other vendors do.

- Carol Sliva

consistent desktop, since it would likely not be appropriate for all users.

"I would be skeptical that a 'Windows lite' would be practical in larger organizations," said Brad Jacobson, an operat-

ing systems engineer at Wells Fargo Financial Inc. in Des Moines. "Standardization is almost essential, and any loss of functionality would most likely impact various users and requirements." © 45031



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Solutions for the



Microsoft Shows Off New Security Features

Gates unveils protection technologies, antispam initiative at RSA Conference

BY CAROL BLIWA

MICROSOFT CORP. gave every indication that it's keeping security on the front burner, as Chairman Bill Gates made the trip to last week's RSA Conference in San Francisco to preview upcoming features in Windows, new protection technologies and an antispam initiative.

Gates introduced the first public demonstration of new security features due in the first half of the year with Service Pack 2 for Windows XP. One prominent update will be the newly enhanced and renamed Windows Firewall, formerly called the Internet Connection Firewall, which will be enabled by default rather than having to be set manually by the user.

Another new feature, the Windows Security Center, will let users check the status of firewalls, automatic updates and antivirus protection. If a problem is discovered, the user will receive a notification with recommended fixes.

To combat spam, Microsoft is touring its Coordinated Spam Reduction Initiative, which includes technical specifications for establishing Caller ID-like functionality for e-mail. The technology would

enable a recipient to ensure that a message came from the identified domain.

Gates said Microsoft has royalty-free patents on the technology and is talking with other Internet service providers and e-mail providers about using it. "It uses the DNS to do this, so it's piggybacking an infrastructure that's there," he said.

Microsoft also plans to deliver Exchange Edge Services to enable users to better protect their e-mail systems from junk e-mail and viruses, as well as improve the efficiency of handling and routing Internet e-mail. Those goals will be achieved through an enhance-

ment to the SMTP relay implementation in Exchange 2003, according to Microsoft.

Another security-related enhancement Microsoft demonstrated was active protection technology. John Pescatore, an analyst at Stamford, Conn.-based Gartner Inc., said the technology will provide behavioral protection for desktops and servers, similar to technology offered by Cisco Systems Inc. and Network As-

sociates Inc.

NEWS

Zachary Gutt, a technical product manager in Microsoft's security business unit, said the active protection technology will make computers resistant against worms and viruses by preventing and containing attacks. The system does that by recognizing behavior that is out of the ordinary and blocking it.

For example, Gutt said, the Blaster worm caused the remote procedure call service to open a back door and download malicious code onto a machine. But with active protection technology, the behavior would have been recognized as out of the ordinary for the RPC service and blocked, he said.

Another key piece of active protection technology can automatically raise and lower the security levels of a computer based on changes in states, Gutt said. Known as "dynamic system protection," the technology can detect that a patch is missing and inform the

Gates on Security

■ Security enhancements due in Windows XP Service Pack 2, including Windows Firewall and Windows Security Center

■ Coordinated Spam Reduction Initiative and technical specifications for establishing Caller ID-like functionality for e-mail to prevent domain spoofing

■ Exchange Edge Services to protect users' systems from viruses and junk e-mail

firewall component to block any suspicious traffic, he said.

Pescatore predicted that active protection technology will be emerge in a future feature pack.

Jon Murchinson, a Microsoft product manager, said the company hasn't determined how the technology will be delivered.

Gates said the active protection technology and Exchange services are due next year.

© 45064



BILL GATES at the RSA Conference

Hyperion Upgrades Data Analysis Tools, Blends in Brio Technology

Rollout adds new modeling features, user dashboards

BY MARC L. BONINI

Hyperion Solutions Corp. is rolling out a revamped line of business intelligence software that's designed to make it easier for users to prepare corporate performance scorecards and extend the use of analytical tools via dashboard-style interfaces.

Sunnyvale, Calif.-based Hyperion last week announced Performance Suite 8.2, an upgraded set of data analysis applications that includes dashboard technology Hyperion inherited as part of its October buyout of Brio Software Inc. The company is also adding a new version of Essbase, its flagship online analytical processing (OLAP) software.

Essbase Version 7 includes predictive analysis capabilities that let users model business performance, and it can automatically issue alerts if predefined events occur, such as a spike in demand or an increase in the cost of raw materials, said Nazrin Zarghami, chief marketing officer at Hyperion.

Also new is support for XML for Analysis, a standard OLAP language designed to deliver universal data access via the Web, and the MDX Query Language, which is used to write complex queries. Support for Oracle technology was added as well, so developers can write reusable queries that will run on a variety of systems, Zarghami said.

Performance Suite 8.2 can pull data from various systems and distribute it to end users via dashboards, he added. The

software also includes tools that support drag-and-drop data manipulation and dashboard personalization.

Another feature that lets customers do more complex auditing of how the data analysis tools are being used is appealing to administrators at the U.S. Army Accessions Command, said Thomas Gielow, a contract database architect at the military unit.

■ OTHER NEW FEATURES

■ Support for Red Hat Enterprise Linux across all of Hyperion's products

■ Tighter integration of Essbase with IBM's WebSphere and DB2 software

■ Web services support to simplify links between Performance Suite and corporate portals

The USAAC is working to migrate existing dashboards built around the older Brio 6.6 technology to Performance Suite 8.2 and hopes to be online with the new release by May, Gielow said. He added that the upgraded software should allow administrators at the unit, which supports army training and recruiting operations, to more easily access data without the assistance of IT staffers.

In addition, the tools will let the administrators keep track of which end users access documents and what kind of analysis routines they run.

Like rival Business Objects SA, which bought Crystal Decisions Inc. in December (QuickLink 4/9/04), Hyperion has to hurry to fuse its two product lines, said AMR Research Inc. analyst John Hagerty. He also noted that Hyperion is again focusing on Essbase, which had taken a back seat to its financial planning and management applications during the past 18 months. © 45034

Corrections

The director of global network services at Extreme Networks Inc. was misidentified in the Feb. 23 column "Don't Ignore IP VPN Security." His name is Carlos Sanchez.

In last week's cover story on instant messaging, the location provided for St. Croix Casino and Hotel is incorrect. The company is located in Turtle Lake, Wis.

**2:07PM LOG IN TO HOT SPOT 2:08PM
NETWORK SECURES THIN AIR 2:09PM
TRANSMIT FILES THROUGH THIN AIR
2:25PM UPDATE PURCHASE ORDER
2:35PM EXPENSE COFFEE ORDER**

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Hospitals Eye Wider Use Of Wireless IP Phones

FDA bar-code rule provides impetus for more WLANs

BY BOB BREWIN
ORLANDO

ARULING LAST week by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration that requires the use of bar codes on drugs in hospitals may also help spur the use of IP-based wireless phones by health care providers, according to IT managers and analysts.

The FDA's ruling, which coincided with the Healthcare Information and Management Systems Society's annual meeting here, is expected to prod hospitals to install wireless LANs to support bar code

readers that will match identification data on patient wristbands with the bar codes on packaged doses of drugs.

John Hummel, CIO at Sutter Health in Sacramento, said in a phone interview that the WLANs could also be used to support calls from wireless IP phones and other voice-over-IP devices.

Sutter plans to equip all 26 of its hospitals with extensive WLANs, and Hummel said the not-for-profit health care provider has already started testing wireless IP phones made by Cisco Systems Inc. He added that Sut-

ter is also testing an IP-based, hands-free wireless voice communicator from Vocera Communications Inc.

Indianapolis-based Community Health Network, which operates five major hospitals and numerous other medical facilities, has deployed about 100 of SpectraLink Corp.'s WLAN IP phones, said Chris Cerny, the health care company's manager of enterprise networking.

Among other uses, the phones tie into the nurse call system at Community Health's Indiana Heart Hospital, which doesn't have central nursing stations. When patients press the call

bUTTONS in their rooms, the calls are routed to SpectraLink phones that the nurses carry, Cerny said from Indianapolis.

Cerny said Community Health has found the voice quality of calls made on the SpectraLink phones to be equal to that of calls made on standard phones. But she added that the company did encounter some problems with the installation of the wireless VoIP system.

Ensuring wireless data coverage typically requires an abundance of access points, but Cerny said Community Health discovered that it had installed too many for voice communications. When the SpectraLink phones roamed from one access point to another, they often took too long to authenticate and disconnect before the process was completed, she said. Cerny and her staff reduced the number of access points, which solved the problem.

Wireless IP phones are like-



SUTTER HEALTH is testing Cisco's wireless IP phones for potential use within hospitals.

Continued from page 1 VoIP Regs

wave as long as we can."

Tower, which provides corporate travel services, has installed IP-based voice systems for each of its 65 employees. The company has 20 travel agents in home or small offices who make calls via IP telephony "at greatly reduced costs," Foster said. In one case, the monthly service fee dropped from \$2,000 to \$100.

VoIP service is now largely free of regulation, and that has helped to keep costs down for users like Foster. But in recent weeks, the Federal Communications Commission and the California Public Utilities Commission each signaled their intent to begin proceeding that could subject VoIP to many of the same fees and access charges imposed on regular telephone networks.

FCC Chairman Michael Powell last week said at a U.S. Senate hearing that the commission should use a "light touch" in regulating VoIP.

Nonetheless, AT&T Corp. and MCI announced that they had joined the Voice on the Net Coalition, a group of 12 companies that plans to lobby for regulatory restraint.

And although the debate over regulation of VoIP has primarily focused on the potential impact on telecommunications carriers and home users, corporate customers are starting to wake up to the possibility that they could also be affected. The regulatory issue is expected to be a key topic of discussion at this week's VoiceCon 2004 conference in Orlando, said Fred Knight,

general manager of Business Communications Review, the Westmont, Ill.-based magazine that organizes the show.

The fact that many companies use VoIP on private intranets doesn't exempt corporate systems from any future regulations or local access charges and fees, said Rick Whitt, senior director of global policy and planning at MCI. Colleen Boothby, an attorney at Levine, Blaszk, Block & Boothby LLP in Washington, represents large businesses before the FCC. She agreed that regulators will be looking to reach into the deep pockets

of companies. "Every time regulations like this are considered, enterprises have a target painted on their chests," Boothby said.

But it's nearly impossible to assess how great the added costs could be at this point, Boothby added. "Bottom-line, with VoIP regulations, there are more questions than answers right now."

Now all VoIP users are opposed to some level of regulation. VC Customer Corp. in Kirkland, Wash., uses VoIP to support 3,400 call center agents who are based in India, and CEO Sanjay Kumar said he thinks regulations would improve the technology's quality of service. "Government regulation is not bad for business; it's only bad for VoIP providers," Kumar said.

But other users said they foresee no only higher rates for VoIP services, but also the possibility that they will need to design their systems to measure the amount of VoIP traffic for tax purposes.

"Basically, regulators are talking about imposing voice

Recent Regulatory Moves

• The California Public Utilities Commission voted unanimously to investigate a regulatory framework for Internet telephone services.

• At a Senate Commerce Committee hearing, FCC Chairman Michael Powell reiterated that the commission should use a light hand in regulating VoIP.

• The FCC says it will seek comments on appropriate regulatory treatment of VoIP but adds that the technology should be subject to minimal regulation.

FEbRUARY 11 FEBRUARY 12

to be a niche product for users in vertical industries like health care and retail, predicted Chris Korup, a Meta Group Inc. analyst. But within those markets, he expects use of the devices to increase.

In addition, new classes of IP-enabled phones are emerging. For example, Nokia Corp. last week introduced a dual-band cell phone that can function as an IP phone when it senses a wireless LAN.

Rick Copple, Community Health's chief technology officer for information systems, said such phones might be able to help the company reduce airtime costs when cell phone users are within range of its WLANs. **Q 45067**

MORE NEWS ONLINE

www.computerworld.com
Hospital may have to pay a total of \$7 billion to install bar-code technology. **Q 45068**

A majority of health care IT managers plan to use electronic medical records to improve access to patient data. **Q 45069**
www.computerworld.com

tariffs on data lines," said Daniel Madison, a data communications engineer at Great River Energy, an Elk River, Minn.-based electric utility. "That doesn't make a lot of sense; it's like taxing the Internet, but the government is going to get its slice of pie no matter what you do."

Great River has a VoIP pilot project under way with four end users, and Madison is using software from NetScout Systems Inc. to manage the VoIP traffic. He said he could also use the software to measure the traffic if it becomes necessary to do so.

Eric Paulek, an analyst at Gartner Inc., said the FCC should develop policies to prevent a patchwork of state regulations. "It might be a light touch, but the FCC has to touch it," Paulek said, adding that there will be too much confusion otherwise. **Q 45040**

TECHNOLOGY

User sessions at VoiceCon 2004 will focus on pure VoIP vs. mixed systems.

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BRIEFS

HP Agrees to Buy IT Services Firms

Hewlett-Packard Co. said it has agreed to buy German IT services firm Triton GmbH as well as affiliated companies in the U.S. and France. HP is purchasing the services operations from Thyssen-Krupp AG, a steel maker in Germany, for an undisclosed price. Triton has annual revenue of about \$460 million and provides application, hosting and on-site support services.

AOL Makes Fix To Block ICQ Worm

America Online Inc. said it has updated its ICQ instant messaging servers to block further distribution of a worm that began attacking the systems of ICQ Pro users last Tuesday. The worm, dubbed Blaster, was activated through a message that directed recipients to a now-closed Web site called Jokeworld. AOL added that it's working to find a fix for users' whose PCs were infected.

MCI, AT&T Settle Call-Routing Claims

WorldCom Inc. (now being bought by MCI) and AT&T Corp. said they have agreed to settle several legal claims against each other, including a lawsuit filed last September in which AT&T charged that MCI had fraudulently redirected millions of dollars' worth of call-routing fees. MCI responded to the suit by charging AT&T with contempt of court. Terms of the settlement deal weren't disclosed.

Short Takes

London-based SYMBIAN LTD released an upgrade of its Symbian OS smart phone operating system that can use a single processor to run applications and initiate calls. ... White Plains, N.Y.-based OPTUM INC. said it has acquired Charlotte, N.C.-based V3 SYSTEMS INC. in a stock-swap transaction. Both companies develop supply chain execution software.

Continued from page 1

Offshore R&D

Silicon Valley venture capitalists are encouraging start-ups to send their product development work overseas, said Marc Hebert, a vice president at Sierra Atlantic Inc., a Fremont, Calif.-based outsourcing firm that specializes in R&D. While Google was explicit about talent rather than cost being the driver of its offshore move, most companies are equally keen to tap the lower wages, which enable them to hire more people to bring products to market faster.

Hebert said that although idea generation and funding are still coming from the U.S., more and more of the R&D work needed to actually bring a product to market is being done offshore. "That is the really interesting trend," he said.

What that means for the future of Silicon Valley and IT development in the U.S. is unclear. But while overseas firms are hiring, the IEEE-USA said last week that the 2003 U.S. jobless rate for computer scientists and systems analysts has reached an all-time high of 5.2%.

The Asia Connection

Although the number of R&D jobs that have moved to Asia doesn't yet approach the number of low-end IT jobs that have moved, such as those in programming, the gap is bound to narrow, said Bob Hayward, an Australia-based senior vice president at Gartner Inc.

"There's a certain amount of inevitability about it," Hayward said, noting that the highly skilled Asian workforce and the leading role taken by those countries in developing cutting-edge services and technologies, such as broadband Internet access and flat-panel technology, have attracted the attention of U.S. IT vendors.

Just in the past three to four years, U.S.-backed investments in Asian R&D operations have increased dramatically, Hayward said. He noted

that those investments have soared while IT vendors, faced with a global slowdown in demand for their products, have held back investments in other areas.

Several of the largest U.S. IT vendors started building R&D centers in China in 1998. Intel Corp. and Microsoft Corp. have opened facilities in Beijing. Intel has 40 researchers; Microsoft has 200 Ph.D. candidate interns and 1700 researchers.

Some governments provide economic incentives to attract U.S. companies to invest in R&D operations in their countries. In Taiwan, for example, foreign firms can deduct 35% of their R&D investments from the income tax owed by their profit-making operations.

As the comfort level goes up and we are able to take advantage of having comparable quality for smaller prices, people will naturally migrate [offshore].

B. LEE JONES, CO.
STRATEX NETWORKS INC.



AP/WIDEWORLD/RE/MEDIA In 1996 of Microsoft Research Asia in Beijing

Still, some IT development work can be done only in the U.S., said Richard Brown, associate vice president of marketing at Via Technologies Inc. in Taipei, Taiwan. For example, the design and development of Via's PC chip-set products is done in Taiwan, but the company's CPU and graphics-chip products are designed by teams in the U.S., reflecting the dominance of the U.S. in those product areas.

'Big Picture' Question

But the trend is clear. About half of the IT R&D done by Stratex Networks Inc. takes place overseas, some at its New Zealand subsidiary, and some in India. That has included development of a network configuration tool, said B. Lee Jones, vice president of

IT and CIO at the San Jose-based company.

Jones has eight data centers to run on five continents and offices across 22 time zones. Like many U.S. IT executives, he wonders about the big picture: the long-term impact on the U.S. as more work is shifted offshore. But Jones said he believes the U.S. will remain dominant in IT.

Though he has some hesitancy about moving high-level work offshore, along with a desire to keep core development in the U.S., Jones said "as the comfort level goes up and we are able to take advantage of having comparable quality for smaller prices, people will naturally migrate there." © 45098

Lemon is the IDG News Service correspondent in Taipei.

Anti-Offshore Groups Band Together

WASHINGTON

Groups hoping to slow the migration of skilled jobs to low-wage countries said last week that it will take a combination of actions affecting U.S. visa and trade policies to stem the flow of job overseas.

But even then, "you can't stop it altogether, nor are we saying

that we should stop it altogether," said Sen. Christopher Dodd (D-Conn.), a leading opponent of offshore outsourcing.

Dodd attended a gathering here last week to announce the formation of an organization to spearhead the attack against offshore outsourcing.

Major trade unions and grass-

roots organizations that have sprung up around the country to fight the offshoring of IT and manufacturing jobs said they had joined the Jobs and Trade Network.

About 15 groups are involved, including the United Steelworkers of America, several AFL-CIO affiliates and the American Engineering Association.

"We're going to take our country back from the greedy and unscrupulous, overpaid and short-sighted executives of multinational companies, big-box retailers and others," said Fred Tedesco, president of Pe-Ted Spring Co., a manufacturer in Bronx, Conn. Tedesco is one of the leaders of MIA in an ad

hoc group of people, companies, labor groups and chambers of commerce that oppose current trade policies.

The trend toward offshoring is "so overwhelming" that "some effort to try and put the brakes on it, to slow it down, consider what we are doing" is needed, Dodd said. He recently introduced legislation that would set restrictions on IT visas,

which are used by companies to transfer overseas employees into jobs in the U.S. Critics say the visa program has become a vehicle for facilitating job losses. —Patrick Thibodeau

Office manager escapes clutches of desk



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NOOKIA
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International Journal of Health Care Quality Assurance, 1999, 12, 11-20. © 1999 Blackwell Science Ltd, 0952-6829/99/010011-10

MARYFRAN JOHNSON

Watching Your Career

HAVE YOU HEARD that 77% of high-tech companies are planning to increase their U.S. hiring this year? Did you know that dot-com companies created only 2,000 new jobs in 2003? Or that 106,000 new network systems jobs will be showing up over the next decade?

If none of that was news to you, then you probably don't need to check out our new *Career Watch* page (too page 40 and online at QuickLink.44803).

But if the resurging IT careers market has caught your eye, then take a look at *Career Watch*, which is appearing three times a month in our Management section. This special careers-focused page will feature a lineup of job-finding tips and tactics, research and statistics about what's happening in the IT market. Most important will be interviews with your colleagues about the best ways to advance your IT career.

We'll also pay special attention to the job categories that are most immune from outsourcing.

The idea behind creating a regular page devoted to IT career strategies grew out of an e-mail exchange with reader Dave Bigelow (proving yet again that our best ideas come from you). Dave mentioned that he'd just accepted a new job, about a month after being laid off. "Remind your readers to keep their skills up to date," he wrote. "It makes a big difference."

A software developer with skills in J2EE, Java, Oracle and Linux, Dave was gracious enough to serve as our first "How I got that job" interviewee for the debut *Career Watch* page in our Feb. 23 issue (QuickLink.446541). He spoke frankly about the pay cut he took — from \$100,000 into the \$90,000 range ("nothing to complain about") — and offered

valuable advice for fellow job seekers, such as:

- Take classes and put them on your résumé. (It shows you're keeping up.)
- Go to user group meetings. (Recruiters cruise for candidates there.)
- Expect prospective employers to "kick the tires" by hiring you on a contract basis. (It's also a good way to get to know a company from the inside.)

Devoting a regular page to career concerns also appeals to us because there are solid signs that the IT job market is beginning a real recovery. In a recent nationwide poll of 1,400 CIOs, 18% of them said they were planning to add IT staffers in the second quarter — the largest net increase in hiring since late 2002. Many of the CIOs interviewed for Robert Half Technology's quarterly "Information Technology Hiring In-

dex and Skills Report" credited business expansion for the improved hiring outlook. The CIOs also pointed to a sharper focus on customer and end-user support as a major impetus behind job creation.

Networking skills were (as they always seem to be) the specialization experiencing the most robust growth. Also in great demand was expertise in Microsoft Windows and Cisco products administration. IT pros with résumés deep in security, help desk support and even applications development (the category hardest hit by offshore outsourcing) also showed up on the hiring wish lists.

In future installments of *Career Watch*, we'll be writing about some of the training programs under way at companies employing H-1B labor. Under a federal law now in effect, those companies have to show evidence of technology training programs for American workers, notes Julia King, our *Career Watch* editor and national correspondent.

If you've recently landed a job, discovered a great training resource or just have an idea for a story you'd like to see, Julia would love to hear from you. E-mail her at julia_king@computerworld.com. • 45028



MARYFRAN JOHNSON is chief of Content Services at Computerworld. She can be reached at mfjohnson@computerworld.com.

PIMM FOX

The Hosting Of Content Management

GETTING A HANDLE on content management can free up your IT staff, improve the consistency of your corporate Web sites and rein in outsourcing costs.

At Fountain Valley, Calif.-based Hyundai Motor America Co., e-business manager Paul Juedes was trying to resolve a combination of IT issues as he evaluated content management options. His IT staffers were constantly bogged down with routine maintenance work, mainly for Hyundai's sales and marketing Web sites. Consequently, the IT group was losing opportunities for new development work to outside vendors. "And morale was low because the maintenance work kept us from the more motivating and satisfying development projects," says Juedes.

In addition, Hyundai had to make sure that the specifications and features communicated to customers via the Web were the same as those that dealership sales teams were learning in their training and disseminating to customers. This called for better coordination and scheduling of content.

So, after drawing a distinct line between Web content management and document management and after interviewing three vendors, Juedes called on Los Angeles-based CrownPeak Technology Inc. to host the new content management system.

"I wanted something clear and straightforward and thought I would fail if I got pulled into the document management arena," says Juedes. "The document management folks saw Web content management as their foot in the door to sell me document management, but they had to cut lots of features out of the system to make the costs competitive." The security and management issues associated with document management also would have forestalled rapid progress. The



PIMM FOX is a freelance writer. Contact Santa Barbara, Calif., at pimm@pimmpress.com.

cost to Hyundai to replicate Crown-Peak's hosted environment with 24-hour monitoring (the vendor takes care of the hardware and security) would have been prohibitive.

Irini Kouraris, director of Web technologies at Malibu, Calif.-based publisher CurrCo Media Labs LLC, made the same cost comparisons but was also under a time crunch. Kouraris is responsible for the Web sites of national publications such as *The Rock Report* and *Worth* magazine. "My mandate was to relaunch two Web sites with a content management system without using an IT staff," says Kouraris. And she needed to get something up and running in about a week.

The CrownPeak system lets CurrCo Media easily drop in banner ads and makes it possible to embed hyperlinks, something that wouldn't have been possible with a competing IBM system. It can also use folders to organize content, which reduces training time.

Kouraris says she was hired to launch the Web sites on time, on budget, with a minimum of hassle and with the ability to expand features later.

Those all sound like good guidelines for selecting any content management system. □ 44920

MICHAEL
GARTENBERG

Filling Your Web Needs With RSS

YOU MAY HAVE HEARD a new buzzword making the rounds. RSS, which stands for Really Simple Syndication, could change the way we aggregate and read information from the Web and give companies a new way to deliver their messages directly to customers. But an ongoing standards battle may hurt the adoption of the technology before it really takes off.

RSS is simply an XML document, often called a "feed," that describes content generated from a Web site. This could be news, press releases or almost any other type of content. The beauty of RSS is that with a program that can read and aggregate different RSS feeds, users can access the content that's relevant to them without having to surf the Web or subscribe to

e-mail newsletters. It's literally information at your fingertips. There are a number of free RSS readers, but my personal favorite is NewsGator, an aggregator from NewsGator Technologies that ties directly into Outlook and lets me read news there and post material to my personal weblog as well.

RSS gained popularity as a byproduct of the weblog phenomenon. (Most weblog programs let you generate RSS feeds automatically.) But it's gone well beyond being just a cool way to read weblog posts. Today, leading publications (including Computerworld) let you subscribe to their feeds and get information updated as it's posted, without any effort on your part.

Originally, RSS was Netscape's answer to Microsoft's Internet Explorer



Michael Gartenberg is vice president and research director for the Personnel Technology & Access and Customer Relationship Management groups at Jupiter Research in New York. Contact him at mgartenberg@jupiterresearch.com. His work on RSS feed aggregation can be found at <http://www.computerworld.com/article/2003/gartenberg>

"channels," which could push data to users' Windows 98 desktops. The technology languished for some time until UserLand Software Inc. created its own spec (confusingly, also called RSS) as part of its pioneering work in weblog technology.

Today, there are several flavors of RSS from vendors such as Google (which owns the popular Blogger family of Web sites) that threaten to fragment the marketplace and hold RSS back. This is a time when technologists need to come together, put the past behind them and support a single standard. It's truly a case where less development would result in more for the marketplace.

If the market fragments, the current RSS 2.0 standard, that would have a huge impact — but probably not

enough to kill RSS 2.0. I believe Microsoft or another large player would get into the game and come up with a variant of RSS. Any MS-RSS that might emerge as a consequence could be the basis for syndication in some future product. Microsoft's variation on RSS might even be comparable to some degree with the upcoming Windows operating system, code-named Longhorn.

What the RSS players need to remember is that users don't care about RSS or any other technology. They care about the value of syndicated content. The vendors should heed the words of the head of Black & Decker, who once said that customers don't buy the tool maker's products because they need 1-inch drill bits; they buy them because they need 1-inch holes. □ 44800

WANT OUR OPINION?

More columns and links to archives of previous columns are on our Web site, www.computerworld.com/columns.

READERS' LETTERS

CIOs Mean Business

MY JAW DROPPED when I read the Feb. 2 "Think Tank" column (Quicklink 44259). Conventional wisdom does indeed say that CIOs are responsible for making sure that IT spending is properly aligned with business strategy, and as it says that CIOs are responsible for making sure financial policy and capital structure are aligned with business strategy. If a person has a C-level title, he needs to actively contribute to the creation and implementation of company strategy. Suggesting otherwise is absurd. CIOs are expected to be more than accountants, and CIOs are expected to be more than treasury officers. Why pay a six-figure salary to a CIO who just wants to be told what to do?

The last three years have been tough for CIOs. We can either give up and return to the role of MIS director or learn from our struggles and become better business people. Technology isn't an end in and of itself; it needs to enable a company to increase revenue and/or decrease costs. If CIOs can't figure this out, then we have no place to be part of senior management.

Michael Hayes
CIO, Network Services Co.,
Chicago

GOPAL KAPUR's notion that CIOs bear responsibility for business IT alignment represents a throwback to the days when technology was simply the play of strategy and IT professionals had a climate-controlled glass room, and channeled off means of green-horned experts for their accounting masters. Back then, alignment meant taking orders and filling them. But for simpler days, won't being back and clarity for CIOs, today, business strategy and alignment are the result of an ongoing conversation between what's desirable and what's possible. If CIOs were to revert to blindly serving the executive masters as Kapur suggests, the "what's possible" component of the conversation will cease, and he strategies the CIOs seek to will be the poorer for it.

Paul Glens
Web-world columnist,
IT management consultant,
Los Angeles

DBAs Are Essential

FOR SOME TIME now, I've noticed a trend of thinking that DBAs are a niche. In fact, a top-flight DBA must have more extensive business knowledge than most application managers and analysts. It's up to the DBA to make sure all the compo-

nents of data are properly accounted for and documented. The DBA must also understand the business processes and the need for certain data to perform well. But technical knowledge is a very small part of the job. And if you put the DBA function overseas, you can less your data goodness.

Andrew Egan, CPIM
President, Great Lakes Consulting Inc., Chicago

Branding Losers

MANY quality companies select their corporate names to distinguish them from various components of their IT mis with excellent success, turning most companies as "Toshiba" with the broad brush of a life-like "Most Outsourcing Is Still for Losers" on Paul Strassmann's Feb. 2 column (Quicklink 44220) is inappropriate.

Richard Linoff
St. Louis, rlinoff@msn.com

Paul A. Strassmann replies:

Nothing in the numbers that I cited supports the assertion that most outsourcing are losers. The graphics attached to the article show that much outsourcing — but not excessive outsourcing — is indeed profitable. Smart, selective outsourcing is always OK.

Market Forces

I MIGRATED from India in 1989. I won no job and no friends or relatives in the U.S. to fall back on. I did have an engineering degree, and through persistence, I have not only survived but thrived in the ever changing U.S. economy. I have learned that this market is very dynamic, and one has to keep track of what's in demand and when to go home to the oldie and come to the market better suited. Offshoring is not a shame. It's just market forces at work ("Offshoring is Shame," Reader's Letters, Quicklink 44241) Fall up to them Retiree Vishnu M. Bhargave, Englewood, Fla., amishu@rcn.org

COMPUTERWORLD welcomes comments from its readers. Letters will be edited for brevity and clarity. They should be addressed to: James Eddle, Letters editor, Computerworld, P.O. Box 897, 500 Old Commonwealth Pkwy, Framingham, Mass. 01701. Fax: (508) 879-4943. E-mail: letters@computerworld.com. Include an address and phone number for immediate verification.

For more letters on these and other topics, go to www.computerworld.com/letters.

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Dan Gillmor
Technology Columnist
San Jose Mercury News

Dan Gillmor is a technology columnist for the San Jose Mercury News and a nationally syndicated columnist. He also writes a daily Web-based column for SiliconValley.com, a high-profile Web site that is an online affiliate of the Mercury News. Gillmor is a well-known public speaker and author, and he appears regularly on radio and television. He has been consistently rated by industry publications as among the most influential journalists in his field.



Ken Pasley
VP
FedEx Internet Technology

Ken Pasley provides leadership for the FedEx Express Internet, wireless and mobile architecture. In this position he oversees the design and development of a feature-rich technology, including FedEx's private Networks and Bluetooth implementation.



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For details, updates, and to register visit www.wusa.com/cwt

MONDAY, MAY 24

12:00pm Pre-Conference Golf Outing

1:30pm Concurrent Industry Panels and Technology Workshops

- 1:30pm - Industry Panels (8 sessions, 30 minutes in length)
- 2:30pm - Technology Workshops (90 minutes in length)

7:00pm Welcome Reception

TUESDAY, MAY 25

7:00am - 8:00am Buffet Breakfast

8:00am Welcome and Opening Remarks

8:15am Opening Keynote Presentation

9:00am - Noon General Sessions

Noon Networking Birds of a Feather Luncheon

1:30pm - 5:30pm General Sessions

3:30pm - 5:00pm Concurrent Breakout Sessions

5:30pm Solutions Showcase & Expo with Buffet Dinner

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26

7:00am Buffet Breakfast

8:00am Opening Remarks

8:15am Opening Keynote Presentation

9:00am - Noon General Sessions

Noon Solutions Showcase & Expo with Buffet Lunch

1:30pm - 3:00pm Solutions "Show Off" - On stage Demonstrations

3:00pm - 5:00pm Concurrent Breakout Sessions

6:00pm Gala Evening

THURSDAY, MAY 27

7:30am Buffet Breakfast

8:30am Workshops

11:30am Conference Concludes

See Case Study Award Winners at the Conference



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- Corporate/Business Staff
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- 1,000 - 4,999
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- Under 500

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- \$1 Billion - \$500 Million
- \$500 Million - \$500 Million
- \$500 Million - \$500 Million
- \$500 Million - \$100 Million

What is your organization's annual IT/IS budget for all IT/IS

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- \$500 Million - \$500 Million
- \$500 Million - \$500 Million
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Please fax this completed application to 508-820-8254

TECHNOLOGY

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HANDS-ON REVIEW

Adobe's Suite Ambitions

Adobe Creative Suite wants to be your one-stop design studio. We asked the *Computerworld* design staff to evaluate whether it offers enough benefits to justify moving to a single-vendor suite. **Page 30**

Technology by the Books

Computerworld's Todd R. Weiss reviews some recent works that offer information and guidance on complex topics such as Unix, Linux, XML and OpenOffice.org. **Page 31**



QUICKSTUDY SOA

A service-oriented architecture is a computing structure in which an application contains only the logic specific to its immediate task and uses a set of services on a network to do more generic tasks. **Page 32**



Lyndon Brown of Wyndham International discusses antispam software that honors users' preferences.

Winning Ways to Stop Spam

These IT organizations took different approaches, but they all successfully controlled spam. Here's how they did it.

BY MARK HALL

ILLUSTRATION BY JEFFREY L. BROWN

FTER TWO FAILED ATTEMPTS to control spam, Lyndon Brown thinks he's finally licked the problem. The manager of property and electronic messaging systems at the Dallas-based Wyndham International Inc. hotel chain is typical of many IT managers who have seen spam grow from being a nuisance for sensitive end users to a full-blown productivity sinkhole for the entire company.

But Brown, like others, successfully fought off the unwanted e-mail. And along the way he freed up valuable IT resources, saved money and improved employee productivity.

Last year, spam cost businesses an average of \$674 per employee in lost productivity, according to Nucleus Research Inc. in Wellesley, Mass. Yet companies that have found the right antispam technology have cut as much as 99% of spam destined for users' desktops, claims Boston-based The Yankee Group.

But the right tool still eludes many businesses, says Rebecca Wettman, vice president of research at Nucleus. "It is still a huge problem with a significant impact on the way we do business," she says.

If you're still running rear-guard actions to combat spam or are looking for better alternatives, then the lessons of Wyndham International and other companies should prove valuable. Each took a different approach, but they all got results.

Adding a Gatekeeper

Brown says Wyndham deployed its first antispam tool in 2002, when the volume of unwanted messages could be handled by a customizable content filter on the e-mail server. An administrator set up the software with keywords believed to be spam indicators. But pretty soon, Brown recalls, the company had a full-time person dedicated to updating the filter to handle all the tricks spammers used to bypass it. "It just wasn't working," he says.

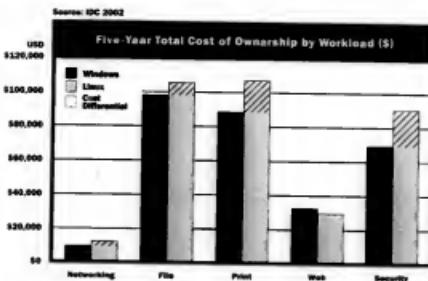
In January 2003, Brown switched to a stand-alone antispam appliance, which he declines to name. By that time, 27% of the 75,000 messages hitting Wyndham's e-mail servers each day were spam. But the appliance had a high false-positive rate, and Brown was deluged with complaints from many of the 7,000 e-mail users.

By August, spam accounted for 48% of all in-bound e-mail. So Brown rolled the dice for the third time and deployed MailFrontier Enterprise Gateway, antispam software from MailFrontier Inc. in Palo Alto, Calif. "We tested it for two weeks, then pushed it into production," he says.

The software, which can run on a dedicated Windows or Solaris server, sits inside the firewall and works with Wyndham's Lightweight Directory Access Protocol directory.

Continued on page 24

ARTICLES HAVE BEEN WRITTEN ABOUT THIS
AND LINUX. LET'S SKIP TO THE BOTTOM.



An IDC white paper summarized the five-year cost of ownership of a Linux server environment compared to a Microsoft® Windows® server environment this way: Windows comes out lower in cost in four out of five workloads and 11 to 22 percent lower in cost overall. To get the full study or more third-party findings, visit microsoft.com/getthefacts

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Continued from page 21
 recency server. MailFrontier immediately recognizes any user account changes on the LDAP server. The system has reduced spam management from a full-time job with the content filter to one that takes 30 minutes every two weeks, Brown says.

Like most antispam products, MailFrontier uses a mix of techniques to keep spam at bay. For example, the software periodically downloads updated spam information from MailFrontier. But it also uses honey pots—bogus e-mail addresses that MailFrontier keeps online to attract spam. When spam hits a honey pot, MailFrontier "fingerprint" it.

Brown is particularly pleased with the low false-positive rate, which he says is less than 1%. He credits this to the extensive end-user controls in the product.

Every day, users receive messages suspected to be spam. They then determine whether to let the message pass or not, and the system learns the user's preferences.

Users can also establish their own white lists and blacklists and can adjust how often MailFrontier updates blacklists for the on-premises system.

Stuck in the Filter

Like Brown, Wayne Neville, network engineer at Congoleum Corp., a Mercerville, NJ-based maker of flooring, prefers to fight spam in the same place he manages e-mail — on his Microsoft Exchange e-mail server.

His spam filter, iHateSpam, from Clearwater, Fla.-based Sunbelt Software, binds itself to Exchange's Simple Mail Transfer Protocol, which man-

ages the transfer of e-mail between Internet servers and between e-mail clients and the POP server. iHateSpam ranks incoming message content with a spam probability score that ranges from 1 to 75. It assigns points for keywords, source Web addresses, blacklists, white lists and other factors. Once a message receives 75 points, it's quarantined, he says.

Although administrators might expect the extra processing to hurt the performance of the e-mail server, Neville says his server's performance actually improved because it spends less time handling spam.

Each of Neville's 400 users once received an average of 300 spam messages per day. Now they get one or two. Plans to upgrade the e-mail server hardware to handle the extra spam load have been dropped, and users no longer call Neville to complain.

But some still call, he says. Despite training and regular reminders, some people still forget to check for possible false positives. Most users learn quickly, he says, "but some can't be trained."

Externalizing the Problem

Organizations that have been disappointed with antispam add-on filters and servers may want to consider outsourcing. Antispam service providers say they offer unique technical advantages over in-house efforts. For example, service providers such as FrontBridge Technologies Inc. in Marina Del Rey, Calif., can identify an IP address or a spammer's domain inside a message routed to one of its customers and quickly apply a filter that blocks spam from that source.

Vladimir Salomatoff, MIS director at

Miami-based legal firm Adorno & Yoss PA, says he replaced an in-house spam filter with FrontBridge's service two years ago when the firm's volume of pernicious e-mail overwhelmed it. Before he made the switch, some of the firm's lawyers were receiving 300 time-wasting spam per day. Now they get one or two, he says.

The junking of all that spam would have been a disaster if there had been false positives, he says. But in two years, he claims, the service hasn't quarantined a single legitimate message.

FrontBridge has developed 18,000 proprietary rules that it applies to each e-mail passing through the system. Interestingly, these rules reflect the characteristics of legitimate e-mail, not spam. According to Dan Nadir, the company's vice president of product development, the rules use a point system to distinguish between what he calls "a false critical," a one-to-one message from one user to another, and "a false positive," which he categorizes as bulk marketing and newsletters. The more the points add up, the more likely the message is legitimate.

Cliff Sevcik, corporate infrastructure engineering manager at Pinkerton Computer Consultants Inc. in Treswicke, Pa., also uses FrontBridge's services. He says there's another value to using an outsider: keeping suspect e-mails on FrontBridge's servers instead of on his own helps ensure "that there are no zero-day virus exploits on my network."

The Magic Box

However effective their services may be, service providers aren't always the best choice, especially for large companies. Doug MacLeod, manager of e-mailing and collaboration services at Ingersoll-Rand Co., a heavy machinery manufacturer with headquarters in Bermuda, says his service provider charged by the number of messages. As spam increased, so did his bill — from \$10,000 per month in early 2002 to \$35,000 per month by the end of that year.

He switched to IronMail, a hardware appliance from CipherTrust Inc. in Alpharetta, Ga., that now nabs an average of 200,000 spam e-mails per day while allowing 40,000 legitimate messages through. Ingersoll-Rand has deployed two IronMail appliances in the U.S. and one in Europe. MacLeod projects that by the end of this year the company will have saved \$1.5 million over what it would have paid for its antispam service.

One way IronMail identifies spam is by locating Web addresses inside a

Antispam Service Uses People Power

PATHWAY COMMUNICATIONS' sub-
scription service uses its own propri-
etary filters like other antispam services
— but adds a human touch.

To give an additional layer of review to organizations that can't tolerate any false positives, the Markham, Ontario-based service provider offers a human inspection option for an extra \$1 per month per user license. For customers that choose the service, Pathway routes suspected spam to India, where people read each quarantined e-mail. Messages determined to be legitimate are forwarded to the intended recipients.

At Bata Ltd. in North York, Ontario,

spam has been reduced to almost nothing and the company has not lost sales since the shoe manufacturer started using Pathway's service, says technical support manager Ed Gabrey.

Gabrey says about 40% of the messages coming in to Bata are spam, and false positives had been a problem with the company's previous antispam content filter, which he declined to name. Because of the false-positive problem, the idea of adding a human filter was appealing. So far, the service has been effective. "Now I feel good to manage-
ment," Gabrey says.

— Mark Hall

Seven Steps To Take Now

Deploying antispam technology is just one part of controlling spam. Users and analysts say taking these basic steps also helps reduce the problem.

1 **Don't publish e-mail addresses on Web sites.** Instead use GIF image files that visitors click on to bring up an e-mail program.

2 **Avoid simplistic e-mail address naming conventions to guard against dictionary-style spam attacks.** Instead of mark.hall@computerworld.com, consider mark.hall@computerworld.net.

3 **Establish a policy requiring employees to use an alias if they put more than a certain number of recipients in the To field of a message.**

4 **Contact with Internet service providers (ISPs) that have a zero-tolerance for spammers clause in their acceptable-use policies (AUP).**

5 **Ask your ISP how many full-time employees are dedicated to combating its AUP. It should be more than one.**

6 **Ask to see the list of spammers your ISP has dropped from service.**

7 **Reprint manufacturer's products marketed by spammers and tell them your company won't buy from vendors that sell through that channel.**

message and tracing them in the source, says Paul Judge, CipherTrust's chief technology officer. "The easiest way to track down a spammer is to follow the money," he says. IronMail appliances receive regular electronic updates of such URLs from a central server.

MacLeod notes that setting up the appliance "takes a little work." Although it comes with blacklists of notorious spammer domains, he says you need to add your own white lists.

Better than 90% of incoming spam is blocked, he says. And while he'd like it to hit 100%, MacLeod thinks that's impossible. "The only way to truly keep spam out of the company is to keep everything out of the company, except from sources you put on a white list," he says. © 44796

SPAMMERS' NEXT TARGET

Spammers are zeroing in on instant messaging

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SENSE THIS

Sensors get smarter and more powerful and learn to share. BY JULIA KING

THEY'RE EVERYWHERE. Tiny wireless micro-electromechanical sensors — also known as "smart dust" or "motes" — are monitoring temperature, humidity, stress and motion in settings as diverse as crop fields, bridge facades, warships and the branches of Northern California's mighty redwood trees.

Now, imagine these so-called MEMS implanted in your body, periodically sending joint-lid alerts to the orthopedic surgeon who performed your knee or hip replacement. Given extremely rapid advances in the intelligence and flexibility of sensor-based microcontrollers, such "smart implants" aren't all that far-fetched, experts say.

But up until the past year or so, such a scenario was implausible because of limitations in both the power supply and the programmability of most sensors and sensor networks. Sensors normally produce an overwhelming flood of data in a constant stream that steadily depletes their battery power.

With funding from the U.S. Navy, Williston, Vt.-based MicroStrain Inc. is experimenting with piezoelectric materials, which generate electricity as they undergo stress. This way, sensors could collect the power they need from vibrations on a factory floor or from the movement of the person they're implanted in.

Researchers are also fine-tuning software so that sensors deliver summary information, such as alerts or

alarms, rather than a steady stream of raw data. This also conserves power.

At Palo Alto Research Center Inc. in California, a team led by principal scientist Feng Zhao is experimenting with an energy-saving "information-driven sensor querying" algorithm, which enables users to task sensors to collect and transmit information based on its usefulness.

"It's quite similar to the way humans track information," Zhao says. "You can't pay attention to all stimuli. What we're building is distributed attention for sensor networks. It's the ability to shift and focus attention when new stimuli of interest emerge."

Meanwhile, working with researchers at the University of California, Berkeley, Intel Corp. has created an open-source operating system

called TinyOS, which, among other things, enables sensors and sensor networks to report summaries of data or various classifications of information.

"TinyOS renders sensors into programmable routers. You can program what happens close to the sensor and what happens on the network," says David Culler, a Berkeley computer science professor.

This real-time information is then stored in TinyDB, which "can make the physical world like a database," Culler says. "Rather than issue SQL queries to get information out of a database, you issue queries to data streaming from the real world. If you look at the power industry, there's equipment throughout the country that's quite aged, and the ability to watch that equipment would be a huge benefit."

The implications of these

advancements for corporate

FUTURE WATCH

SENSORS FOR BIOMECHANICS

These wireless sensors measure strain, position and motion



SOURCE: MICROSTRAIN INC.

IT departments are huge, Culler adds. "They have to realize there's a new class of computer system emerging, and five years from now, the vast majority of devices in their companies will be these kinds of [sensor-based, networked] devices," he says.

As a result, IT shops will face tough new demands on network bandwidth, data storage and data management.

For example, a typical semiconductor fabrication plant is home to more than 5,000 sensors. "Today, there are electricians who visit the sensors and milk data from them. In very short order, that data will stream in real time," Culler predicts. "That's a whole new kind of IT asset that IT will need to deal with. It allows you to monitor spaces in ways that you couldn't before and to look at interactions between different things."

Remote Control

Increasingly, sensor networks will also be able to share information and be queried and programmed remotely over the Internet to perform certain tasks. This will be possible in large part because of emerging standards developed by Open GIS Consortium Inc., a Wauconda, Ill.-based international organization that aims "to make all types of Web-resident sensors, instruments and imaging devices, as well as repositories of sensor data, discoverable, accessible and, where applicable, controllable via the World Wide Web."

"Right now, specific groups in vertical markets develop sensor webs that they know how to communicate with in their own language. All of these webs are independent and can only be used by a particular group," explains Michael Boots, a professor at the University of Alabama in Huntsville and the principal architect of the Sensor Model Language, or SML, a standard XML encoding scheme for metadata that describes sensors and sensor data.

"We're trying to make it easy by setting up standardized [SML] interfaces that

"Today, there are electricians who visit the sensors and milk data from them. In very short order, that data will stream in real time. That's a whole new kind of IT asset that IT will need to deal with."

DAVID CULLER, PROFESSOR OF COMPUTER SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

would wrap around existing hardware and software," says Reed. "Carl Reed, executive director of Open GIS's specification program.

"A vision for the future is more autonomous sensor webs that can act on their own and communicate," says Boots. Eventually, he says, Open GIS officials envision users combining data from different sensor networks and arranging it in a spatial display. For example, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency could combine real-time sensor data collected from near a chemical spill with sensor-based wind data to determine the size and direction of a chemical plume caused by the spill.

And a company might combine data from sensors on cargo containers in transit to a factory with production data so that it can operate continuously at the lowest possible inventory level.

"The standards all started to develop a level of interoperability that doesn't exist today," says Reed. "The impact on corporate IT is that companies can benefit from information throughout the decision cycle. They will have an ability to insert new plug-and-play technologies to synthesize data. This will also bring down the cost of accessing information."

SMART SENSORS

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Adobe's Suite Ambitions

With Creative Suite, Adobe strives to offer everything designers need in a single, well-integrated package. **By Robert L. Mitchell**

ADOBE CREATIVE Suite (CS) from Adobe Systems Inc. is like a Swiss Army Knife for designers. Tucked inside are updated versions of the Adobe Illustrator drawing program, Photoshop image editor, GoLive Web page designer, InDesign page design software and Acrobat PDF creation tool. All of the tools are well integrated and share a common look and feel.

There's even a new workflow tool, called Version Cue, that does things like group project files into common folders and track different versions over time and enables users to collaborate with other designers on the same project.

But there's a catch. To get the full benefit, you'll have to use all of the applications, especially InDesign. Many designers use QuarkXPress. Are the CS's benefits enough to convince designers to switch?

To find out, Computerworld put Adobe CS into the hands of our internal design team — all QuarkXPress users — to see how the suite would fare in a large-scale publishing operation.

Inside the Box

It takes about 20 minutes to install Adobe CS. The suite requires 17GB of disk space and runs on Windows XP or Mac OS X.

Consistent menus and feature sets are a hallmark of the suite, but "the best part of the suite is the integration be-

tween InDesign and Photoshop," says design director Stephen Faucher. Users can drag and drop images to embed them in InDesign, which creates a picture box, places the art and sizes it for you automatically. Clicking on the image transports the designer directly into Photoshop, where he can adjust the size or resolution, save changes and return to InDesign without a beat.

When they use a mix of applications, designers must leave the page-layout program, open the photo editor, find and edit the image file, save it, and then go back to the design program and update the image in the layout. "It's a real time-saver, even if

I'm working on a single-page, single-photo layout," says April O'Connor, associate art director at Computerworld.

Images or graphics embedded in GoLive Web pages or Acrobat files can also be edited in the same way.

Making the leap from QuarkXPress to InDesign is intuitive and easy. "Many of the tools will be recognizable to Quark users," such as the pen, text tool and line tool, Faucher says. InDesign also uses the same "quick key" shortcuts that Quark uses and presents similar menu options and palette designs. And it adds new features such as nested style sheets and an eyedropper tool, similar to Photoshop's, that you can use to apply anything from colors to drop shadows and res-

Adobe Creative Suite

PRICING

Premium Edition (Includes InDesign CS, Illustrator CS, Photoshop CS, GoLive CS, Acrobat CS, Version Cue and a Design Guide tutorial): \$1,229

Standard Edition (includes Acrobat and GoLive): \$999

styles in a layout.

Unfortunately, InDesign can't read QuarkXPress 5 or 6 files, which is a problem if you need to reuse or update legacy Quark files. Third-party add-ins for Quark also aren't compatible, although many of the ones Computerworld uses — such as a module to view high-resolution images — are supported directly within InDesign, O'Connor says.

Adobe CS also allows integration between InDesign and GoLive for streamlining print

and Web design efforts.

For example, Web pages can be directly linked to an InDesign layout so that the Web version updates automatically as you make changes to the print version.

You can also e-mail final designs as PDF files for review, and Adobe CS will combine everyone's corrections into a single document to make updating easier. And last-minute corrections to images, drawings or text can be made directly to the PDF file, rather than going back to the source files.

The Verdict

Overall, the Computerworld designers say they liked Adobe CS and recommend it for any small design, advertising, publishing or in-house corporate art department. In larger publishing operations, however, the suite might be adequate when combined with workflow tools such as Adobe's InCopy and InCopy Bridge. But at Computerworld, Faucher says, "we would have to plan for substantial customization and integration work to pull everything together."

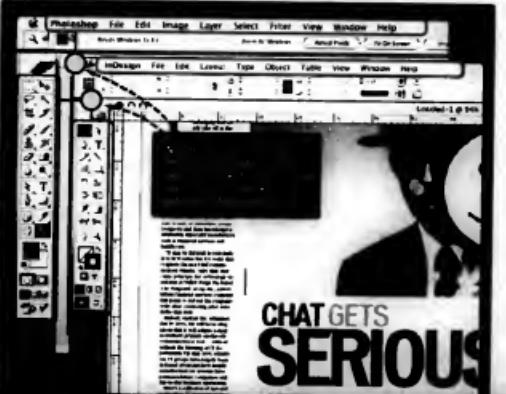
On the Web side, "the ability to output to print with InDesign and to the Web with GoLive is great for the one-

stop-shop guy," says John Brill, associate art director for Computerworld.com. But again, for larger, more sophisticated Web sites or those where the print and online designs and content differ, the InDesign/GoLive synergy isn't as much of a benefit, he says.

Most of the productivity advantages revolve around InDesign. The benefits over Quark are subtle, although a few things, such as the ability to enlarge screens by 4,000% and to drag and drop photos and illustrations onto a layout, are "wonderful," Faucher says. InDesign and QuarkXPress 6.0 are quite comparable, but after using InDesign, she says, "we prefer it."

If you're looking for an all-new system, Adobe CS is worth considering. InDesign is less expensive than QuarkXPress (when purchased separately) and offers more interactivity with the complementary programs most designers already use: Illustrator, Photoshop and Acrobat. But for organizations already heavily invested in a Quark-based publishing system, the many time-saving advantages of Adobe CS may not be enough to justify the cost of switching, says Faucher, "despite the sheer pleasure of working with InDesign." **• 44329**

HANDS ON REVIEWS



Adobe's Suite Ambitions

With Creative Suite, Adobe strives to offer everything designers need in a single, well-integrated package. **By Robert L. Mitchell**

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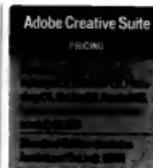
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HANDS ON REVIEW



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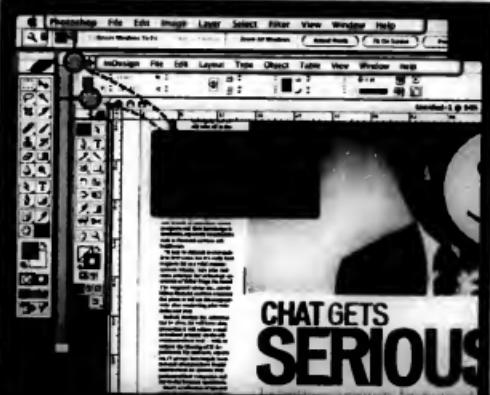
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Technology BY THE BOOK

Some recent works about Linux, Unix, XML and OpenOffice.org offer guidance on complex topics. By Todd R. Weiss

BOOK REVIEWS

From configuring and using Linux on mainframes to finding ways to use XML with older, critical business applications, the books reviewed below provide context, background and practical advice. If, like most IT managers, you're short on time and must be selective in your reading, we suggest that you take a look at these selections.



■ Linux on the Mainframe, by John Eilert, Maria Eisenhofer, Dorothy Mattocks and Ingrid Salin, Prentice Hall, 2003, \$49.99, 464 pages, soft-cover. Need a business argument for considering Linux on the mainframe inside your company? Then check out this book, which provides useful advice along with reasons to consider mixing Linux with IBM zSeries or S/390 mainframes. Written by four present or former IBM employees, the book details benefits of running Linux on mainframes, including server virtualization, high reliability and excellent scalability. It

also covers security, systems management and capacity planning, and file-system selection. One of the best pieces of advice in this guidebook for both decision-makers and hands-on techies is to start with a small project to prove its ROI and then expand the deployment as needed.

■ OoSwitch! 501 Things You Wanted to Know About Switching to OpenOffice.org From Microsoft Office, by Tamara E. Granor, Hentzenwerke Publishing, 2003, \$49.99, 310 pages, soft-cover. The free, open-source OpenOffice.org productivity suite has been available for some time and continues to gain loyal users, but for many IT departments, it introduces more questions than answers. To make OpenOffice.org a more appealing option, Granor has written this detailed and helpful manual, which is filled with step-by-step instructions on how to replace costly Microsoft Office deployments with open-source applications while maintaining office productivi-

ty and adequate features. A well-written index and table of contents help readers find clear instructions on using OpenOffice.org. Granor is also honest about listing areas where the software still has to catch up to Microsoft's king-of-the-hill suite, such as in the translation of heavily formatted documents.

■ Using XML With Legacy Business Applications, by Michael C. Rawlins, Addison-Wesley, 2003, \$49.99, 624 pages, soft-cover. If your existing business

is Linux on the Mainframe



applications are still useful but lack new features such as XML, don't chuck them and start over. Instead, follow this how-to guide for adding XML capabilities by using file conversions and other means. Rawlins provides many examples of ways to integrate XML and non-XML applications so they can communicate to complete needed tasks without having to replace applications. Don't mistake this for an XML tutorial, however. Rather, the book is aimed at Java and C++ developers who already have a deep working

knowledge of XML.

■ Managing Linux Systems With Webmin, by Jamie Cameron, Prentice Hall, 2003, \$44.99, 886 pages, soft-cover. Written for Windows systems administrators, this reference book aims to help IT staffers configure low-cost Red Hat Linux file servers that can communicate with both Linux and Microsoft Windows desktops PCs. Because of its Windows bent, the book makes it easy for Windows-centric IT workers to adjust to the differences in Linux by going through them step by step. It is both MSCL and RHCE certified and puts together a book that easily crosses the boundaries between the operating systems to clearly illuminate the steps needed to bring Linux into a corporate IT environment in a useful way.

■ The Art of Unix Programming, by Eric S. Raymond, Addison-Wesley, 2003, \$39.99, 560 pages, soft-cover. If Gancarz's book is a Unix and Linux history book, Raymond's is a Unix encyclopedia. Raymond tells how developers have managed Unix over the years to give it needed new capabilities, while continuously helping to make it more reliable and capable for business and scientific IT. Everything from Unix programming languages to development tools is broken down and explained, providing fascinating insights into the motivations and creative thinking that went into the ongoing development of Unix. This isn't a technical manual on Unix, but rather a compelling guidebook on how Unix got to where it is today.

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■ Roadmap for Building a Linux File and Print Server, by Michael Jong, Hentzenwerke Publishing, 2003, \$49.99, 300 pages, soft-cover. Written for Windows systems administrators, this reference book aims to help IT staffers configure low-cost Red Hat Linux file servers that can communicate with both Linux and Microsoft Windows desktops PCs. Because of its Windows bent, the book makes it easy for Windows-centric IT workers to adjust to the differences in Linux by going through them step by step. It is both MSCL and RHCE certified and puts together a book that easily crosses the boundaries between the operating systems to clearly illuminate the steps needed to bring Linux into a corporate IT environment in a useful way.

■ Linux and the Unix Philosophy, by Mike Gancarz, Digital Press, 2003, \$34.99, 220 pages, soft-cover. This is a descriptive and enjoyable recounting of the history and roots of Linux and Unix, including their quirks, successes, failings and futures, written by the author of the 1995 companion book *The Unix Philosophy*. Gancarz traces the shared lineage between the two operating systems and describes the thinking of many of the programmers who helped to create Linux. The book also details features of Linux and maps out its future use on various hardware platforms. This very readable book also features a foreword by open-source luminary John "Maddog" Hall.

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BY RUSSELL KAY

GTUE, THE 30 // about services-oriented architecture today, let's make a few important points. The SOA concept isn't new; it's not a technology per se; it isn't just the use of XML and Web services; and it's a good deal more than a development methodology.

SOA is a pretty simple idea: standardize those generic functions that are widely used by many applications into reusable components (services) that are accessible over a network, and code more specific logic into the application itself. Indeed, every operating system is a prime example of an SOA in action, if not in name.

IT organizations were successfully building and deploying SOA applications years before XML and Web services existed. They just talked about the process using terms like modularity, reusable components, object-oriented programming or application programing interfaces. Although none of those concepts is identical to SOA, they all encompass aspects of it.

SOA is just the latest shorthand for a method of designing, developing, deploying and managing discrete pieces of computer logic (read "services") within a computing network. It's a way of structuring applications, organizing IT infrastructure and standardiz-

SOA

DEFINITION

An **SOA** (service-oriented architecture) is a computing structure in which a software application contains only the logic specific to its immediate task and uses a set of services on a network to do more generic tasks.

ing business functionality. Although SOA is often associated with the use of XML and Web services, these latter two are merely the latest implementation of the SOA principle.

SOA requires developers to design applications as collections of services, even if there's no immediate apparent benefit to doing so. SOA requires developers to think beyond their current application, to consider reusing existing services and to examine how other developers might reuse the services they

are creating. SOA encourages developers to use alternative technologies and approaches, such as messaging, and to build applications by linking services together rather than by writing new code.

This type of application structure allows a company to react quickly to changing market conditions; instead of having to develop new application code, they can simply modify the messaging.

By focusing on business processes and using standard interfaces, SOA can help hide

the underlying technical complexity of the IT environment. Analyzing the interaction between services in an SOA lets companies understand when and why specific business logic is being executed, which makes it easier to optimize business processes.

Loose vs. Tight Coupling

One key feature of SOA is the use of loosely coupled components. Traditional connections between applications or between applications and services have been tightly coupled, as with CORBA (Common Object Request Broker Architecture). The difference is important.

Eric Van der Vlist, author of *XML Schema: The W3C's Object-Oriented Description for XML* (O'Reilly, 2002), describes the differences between the two types of coupling with this analogy: In a tightly coupled system, you have direct control over the operation. For example, flipping a wall switch to turn on a light is a tightly coupled system. However, making a telephone call to order a book is a loosely coupled system. It could be tightly coupled only if you had access to the button controlling the printer that will print the book you ordered.

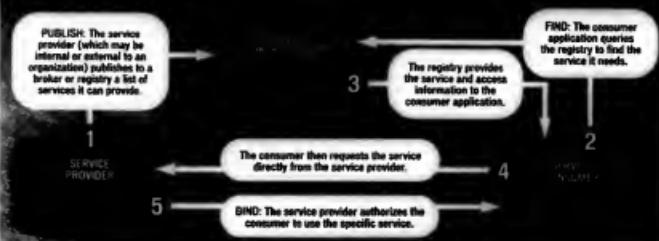
Tightly coupled systems are usually fast and safe, and the risk of transmission errors is very low. Loosely coupled systems, on the other hand, are

usually more error-prone but also more flexible. The clerk you talk to on the phone may misunderstand the ISBN number of the book you want to order or make an error while entering it. But if you don't remember the ISBN number, you can still tell the clerk that you want the latest book on the World Wide Web Consortium's XML schema by giving it a Dutch name from a publisher that puts pictures of animals on its book covers — and when you do that, you've got a good chance of being understood.

Tight coupling tends to make component maintenance and reuse much more difficult, because a change in one component automatically means changes in others. Similarly, tight coupling makes extra work when an application has to adapt to changing business requirements, because each modification to one application may force developers to make changes in other connected applications.

In general terms, a Web service is a type of SOA in which interfaces are based on standardized Internet protocols. In addition, except for binary data attachment, Web-service messages must be in XML. (For more on Web services, go to QuickLink.23236.) Generally speaking, a Web service is little more than an SOA that uses Simple Object Access Protocol and the Web Services Description Language. However, an SOA doesn't require the use of Web services as a binder; stand them, and some types of Web services can be deployed without an SOA. **© 44708**

How SOA Works



Kay is a Computerworld contributing writer in Worcester, Mass. Contact him at ruskay@charter.net.

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BY RUSSELL KAY

GEVEN THE BUZZ about service-oriented architecture today, let's make a few important points: The SOA concept isn't new; it's not a technology per se; it isn't just the use of XML and Web services, and it's a good deal more than a development methodology.

SOA is a pretty simple idea: Standardize those generic functions that are widely used by many applications into reusable components (services) that are accessible over a network, and code more specific logic needs into the application itself. Indeed, every operating system is a prime example of an SOA in action, if not in name.

IT organizations were successfully building and deploying SOA applications years before XML and Web services existed. They just talked about the process using terms like *modularity*, *reusable components*, *object-oriented programming* or *application programming interfaces*. Although none of those concepts is identical to SOA, they all embody aspects of it.

SOA is just the latest shorthand for a method of designing, developing, deploying and managing discrete pieces of computer logic (read "services") within a computing network. It's a way of structuring applications, organizing IT infrastructure and standardiz-

SOA

DEFINITION

An **SOA** (service-oriented architecture) is a computing structure in which a software application contains only the logic specific to its immediate task and uses a set of services on a network to do more generic tasks.

ing business functionality. Although SOA is often associated with the use of XML and Web services, these latter two are merely the latest implementation of the SOA principle.

SOA requires developers to design applications as collections of services, even if there's no immediate apparent benefit to doing so. SOA requires developers to think beyond their current application, to consider reusing existing services and to examine how other developers might reuse the services they

are creating. SOA encourages developers to use alternative technologies and approaches, such as messaging, and to build applications by linking services together rather than by writing new code.

This type of application structure allows a company to react quickly to changing market conditions; instead of having to develop new application code, they can simply modify the messaging.

By focusing on business processes and using standard interfaces, SOA can help hide

the underlying technical complexity of the IT environment. Analyzing the interaction between services in an SOA lets companies understand where and why specific business logic is being executed, which makes it easier to optimize business processes.

Loose vs. Tight Coupling

One key feature of SOA is the use of loosely coupled connections. Traditionally, connections between applications or between applications and services have been tightly coupled, as with CORBA (Common Object Request Broker Architecture). The difference is important.

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PUBLISHING: The service provider (which may be internal or external to an organization) publishes to a broker or registry a list of services it can provide.

The registry provides the services and access information to the consumer application.

PUBLISH: The consumer application queries the registry to find the services it needs.

The consumer then requests the service directly from the service provider.

BIND: The service provider authorizes the consumer to use the specific service.

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Overwhelmed by Sarbanes-Oxley

The security-related controls required for a successful compliance audit can be substantial. By Mathias Thurman

WE'RE JUST finishing up the integration of an acquisition's poorly secured IT infrastructure into our information systems. We've disabled almost all external access to its network, except for two services.

The first is a virtual private network tunnel to allow employees to continue accessing the acquired firm's software development environment. The other service is the firm's file transfer protocol server, which we'll keep until we can migrate its content to our own FTP server. By the end of the week, my team and I hope to have all critical information and services migrated so we can shut down the other company's offices.

Now I can turn my attention back to our ongoing Sarbanes-Oxley Act compliance audit. Meeting this law's financial accounting and reporting requirements is the No. 1 priority of our executive staff — and that's a great enforcement mechanism. Nobody wants to be responsible for the audit's failure, so people usually bend over backward to accommodate my requests once I say the magic words: "This is for the upcoming Sarbanes-Oxley audit."

I've completed a security standards document and am now assigning ownership of the 90 or so standards it contains to the appropriate functional units in the company.

For example, I developed several standards for data backup. Now I must ensure that the data center manager,

who is responsible for our backup infrastructure, can prove that we comply with those standards.

The compliance-checking process is too time-consuming for me to accomplish alone, so I plan to assign compliance efforts to others in my department. There are many areas in which we don't meet requirements, but that's OK because the standards document can help us expedite compliance.

I've started regular meetings with our IT auditor, who has been concentrating on identifying what he calls "key controls." Sarbanes-Oxley requires us to create a "credible body of evidence" that attests to what we say we're doing. That evidence includes statements and documentation demonstrating that we're in compliance with our identified controls.

For example, if you process credit card information as we do and your policy states that you store credit card data in an encrypted field in an Oracle

database, showing the auditor a copy of that policy isn't enough. You might need to run a script on the Oracle database that prints out the database fields with associated security controls. If you run this script on a daily or weekly basis and can show that the database administrator is regularly reviewing the reports, that's an acceptable control.

In a large company like ours that does most of its business by e-commerce, the number and complexity of needed controls is overwhelming. Most of them focus on financial metrics. Since our Oracle database lives on a Unix server on the corporate network, which is administered by the IT group, the scope of the audit can be extensive. The reason for that is simple: What would be the use of protecting the Oracle database if we didn't also enforce strong authentication for administrative access to the Unix server on which the database is running?

We're supposed to identify the key controls sometimes within the next few weeks. That's when the real work will start. Until then, I'll continue shaping my standards document.

Wireless Bypass

I've had to deal with several other issues over the past couple of weeks, including another in my never-ending series of problems with our wireless network. During a recent audit of the wireless infrastructure, I discovered that an employee has a company-provisioned access point at home. He also has the access point set to broadcast the Service Set Identification code, and he doesn't have encryption enabled. That wouldn't be a big deal except for the fact

that he also has a Digital Subscriber Line connection that links directly into our corporate network.

Normally, home employees must use a VPN to connect to the corporate LAN, but this worker bypassed that requirement with his DSL link. As a result, anyone in his neighborhood could use his access point to gain access to our network without any type of authentication whatsoever.

Fortunately, when he attached the access point to the corporate network, it automatically registered itself with our WLAN management system. We use Airwave Management Platform from Airwave Wireless Inc. in San Mateo, Calif. The tool lets us centrally manage all access points, so we shut his down immediately and notified him via e-mail. I do have one policy to worry: The user is a close associate of a company executive, so I'm sure I'll hear about this.

Elsewhere on the wireless front, I'm trying to find a way to provide a hot spot in our executive business center, which is visited by customers who need Internet access. The business need is justified, but we can't assume that customers will have any support for our security protocols.

We need to create a secure WLAN that gives customers Internet access but prevents unauthorized users from consuming our bandwidth. We'll probably use a system that incorporates a Web enabled sign-on and rotate the log-on credentials regularly.

About a year ago, we had looked at products from ReelEdge Networks Inc. in Fort Lee, N.J., to address a similar issue. I plan to take another look at its offerings, along with a few other products. ■

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

This week I journal is written by a mid-rectangle manager, Mathias Thurman, whose name and employer have been disguised for obvious reasons. Contact him at mathies@computerworld.com or post a comment in our forum, QuickLink.ws/0309.

To find a complete archive of our *Security Manager's Journal*, go online to computerworld.com/journal.

SECURITY LOG

Security Bookshelf

A Field Guide to Wireless LANs for Administrators and Power Users, by Thomas Mueller, Prentice Hall, 2003.

After a short introduction on "why wireless," Mueller jumps right into the meat of the book, with a chapter on the pros and cons of using a detailed technical analysis and description of various wireless protocols. The book is very technical, but Mueller puts things into perspective in the last chapter, where he covers deployments and case studies.

These leading for entry-level reading on WLANs should pass on this review. But if you already have a solid understanding of wireless and need a good reference to explain things like packet capture and protocol analysis, this field guide fits the bill.

— Mathias Thurman

Torus Protects Confidential Data

Torus Inc. last week introduced Safe Object, a module for its Secure Application Gateway that's designed to prevent confidential data from being captured by spyware. The software lets users define what data should be filtered from data that's being exchanged via Web applications, according to the Santa Clara, Calif.-based company.

As Web applications pass through the Secure Application Gateway, Safe Object looks for defined strings of data and either blocks them or transforms them so that they are unreadable. Torus says Safe Object will be useful to businesses that must comply with privacy regulations, and it can be used to protect internal data, such as customer numbers, e-mail addresses and tax ID numbers.

The Safe Object module will be available this month as a standard feature of Secure Application Gateway, which costs \$25,000 to \$54,000.

SECURITY MANAGER'S JOURNAL



People usually bend over backward once I say the magic words: 'This is for the upcoming Sarbanes-Oxley audit.'



BRIEFS

Dell Adds Remote Management

Dell Inc. has added remote management capabilities to single-Processor 4 tower and rack-mount server series. The servers, which start at \$600, include tools and management capabilities for remote management over a network.

Ariba Ships Tools to Manage Spending

Ariba Inc. in Sunnyvale, Calif., plans by the second quarter to ship three new applications: Ariba Category Procurement, Contract Workbench and Settlement. They are designed to help customers better manage their spending habits by improving collaboration and cutting cycle times for contract creation, says Ariba. Settlement is an integrated settlement application that helps automate processes such as payment schedule creation and discounting. Pricing won't be available.

IBM Offers Linux on All pSeries Servers

IBM is now selling Linux on all of its pSeries servers and is making its LS-670 Power4 processor available on its high-end eServer p690. The company also said it is licensing prices on its p550, p670 and p690 Unix servers, with reductions in the range of 8% to 20%.

GigaTrunk Probe Manages Links

Network Instruments LLC in Minneapolis, last week announced the release of a new GigaTrunk Probe designed to manage trunks of Gigabit links located at the core of the network. GigaTrunk Probe enables wire-speed capture and passive analysis with the ability to monitor up to four trunked links simultaneously. It is available now, priced from \$25,000 to \$33,000.

PAUL A. STRASSMANN

Measuring Information Work Productivity

A REMARKABLE EVENT took place in New York on Feb. 2. The Microsoft-guided Information Work Productivity Council convened an invitation-only forum to discuss what's known about the contributions of information technologies to productivity. Key executives from Accenture, Cisco, HP, Intel, SAP and Xerox were listed as co-sponsors, but the tone was set by the keynote delivered by the council's chairman, Jeff Raikes, a Microsoft group vice president.

Raikes, who oversees business and productivity services at Microsoft, kicked off the daylong meeting by talking about what it would take to "re-invent" productivity. "Economics needs to find a better way to reflect the new models of the Information Age," Raikes said. "Instead of focusing on outputs, we need to focus on outcomes."

Raikes framed the productivity issue in Microsoft terms, such as how to demonstrate to skeptical financial executives the extent to which instant messaging can make an organization more profitable, and how you can get the funding you need by calculating the ROI of deploying Tablet PC hardware. Despite references to 20 years of discussions about the "productivity paradox," the speakers made it clear that the specter of not knowing how to prove, in tangible terms, the relationship between IT and enterprise-level economic results is still hausing the IT industry. Their anxiety reminded me somehow of *The Emperor's New Clothes* by Hans Christian Andersen. It was apparent that the vendor ambassadors were walking around without much substantive cover in the form of a way to prove



PAUL A. STRASSMANN (productivity.com) has led an effort to define IT spending of the Information Work Productivity Council, the Department of Defense and NASA.

— in commonly accepted financial terms — that the customers' IT spending provides a valuable contribution to profits.

We are now in an era when almost no application of computers are amenable to analysis by proven industrial engineering methods — unlike in the days when computers were applied to automation of clerical labor.

Customer IT executives declare consistently that they have an urgent need for new techniques to address the productivity gains of workers whose observable output is hard to measure. The articulated Raikes made that clear when he said that the goal of the council was to "redefine productivity and create a framework for Information Age economics.... The current measures fail to measure the contributions of IT."

If we can overlook the council's self-serving purposes, its objectives are commendable. Unfortunately, "The Information Work Productivity Primer," which was distributed to the participants to provide an explanation of the council's thinking, didn't offer anything that could be used to win over skeptical CFOs. It defined the issue and provided a review of theoretical work that would be useless in preparing for an IT budget review. The primer and the talk didn't offer vulnerable CIOs much hope that they could survive a grilling from corporate budget analysts with the help of tools

that someday could become available from the council.

The problem with the work of the council is its exclusive vendor orientation. It's unlikely that credible solutions will come out of its efforts until the vendors also include material participation from CIOs and CFOs. Productivity and profits from the application of IT — the outputs that Raikes talked about passionately — are delivered by customers and not by suppliers. It's the customer's IT executives who must prove that their company's IT spending is productive and profitable!

The council must overcome its apparent assumption that the answers to the productivity paradox can be found in researching high-level government statistics and not in detailed data that reports on the results of corporate research centers. The plain fact is that all aspects of business are based on what the accountants report as corporate results. When corporate review committees examine IT budgets, they will first translate funding requests into financial impacts as measured by the accountants before they will listen to all of the other promises.

A more realistic view of how to measure corporate information productivity, as seen from CIO and CFO points of view, is already available to Computerworld readers. If you'd like to explore how to perform such calculations for your organization, as well as check whether your company was ranked among the global 1,319 firms in my information productivity index, have a look at the report "Defining and Measuring Information Productivity" [QuickLink a4090]. A comparison of where your company stands in productivity relative to its competitors could be your best opener when asking for IT money. ☐ 444078

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MANAGEMENT

03.01.04

THINK TANK

The Payoff From IT Marketing
Marketing by the IT department overcomes user resistance at Children's Hospital Boston. And consultants offer various definitions of "IT governance." Page 38

OPINION

What Kind of Manager Are You, Anyway?
Paul Glen says there are managers of things, managers of people and managers of abstractions. It's important for IT managers to know their own styles and how to work with those who have different ones. Page 41

Battlefield Leadership

An IT leadership guru and a retired U.S. Army general take IT executives to sites such as the Civil War battlefield in Gettysburg, Pa., in search of leadership lessons. Page 36



EVERY POLICE OFFICER'S nightmare is to be wounded on the streets — alone. So when the Orlando Police Department pilot-tested new Global Positioning System (GPS) units, which let the central office track officers' locations, you'd think the officers would have been grateful.

Gratitude, however, wasn't much in evidence during the pilot program, according to Conrad Cross, CIO of the city of Orlando. "The officers felt it was intrusive to be monitored 24/7 and didn't see much benefit in their day-to-day work," he says. The unions "raised a lot of noise" and the project was canceled, Cross says.

Many companies monitor employee e-mail and Internet usage, and Web-based security cameras are commonplace fixtures in office buildings. However, technologies such as GPS and employee badges with radio frequency identification (RFID) tags promise to take employee monitoring to an entirely new level. Today's tracking systems can record, display and archive the exact location of any employee, both inside and outside the office, at any time, offering managers the unprecedented ability to monitor employee behavior.

Although there's a business case for employee tracking, organizations that implement these technologies can, like the city of Orlando, walk into a minefield of employee morale.

"CIOs must measure expected benefits against potential problems," explains Richard Hunter, a privacy analyst at Gartner Inc. "And even then, CIOs must tread lightly if they want to avoid a user backlash."

Benefits and Risks

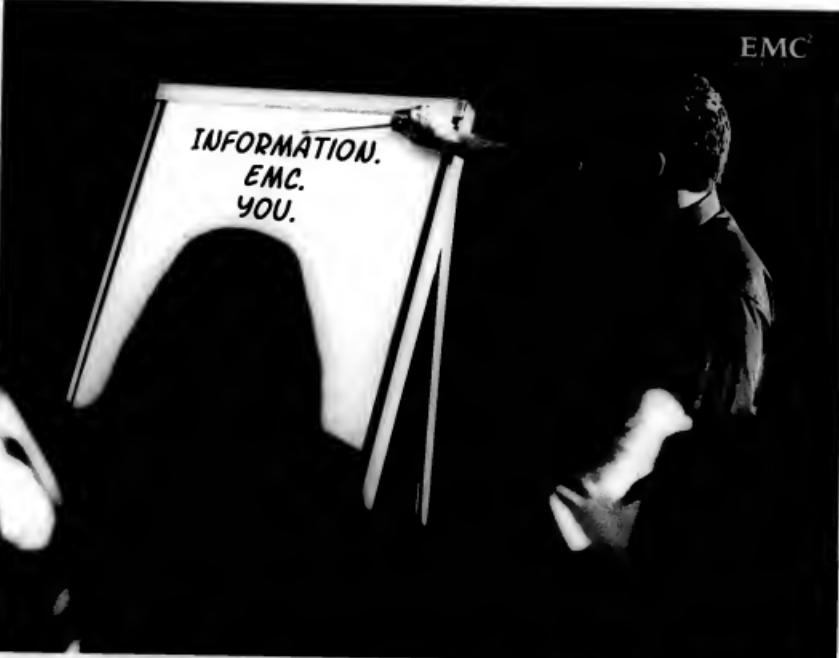
On the surface, tracking employees seems like an obvious way to boost productivity. Monitoring the location of truck drivers on the road, for example, allows dispatch offices to route deliveries more effectively, says Steve Vivanco, vice president of technology and marketing planning at Chatsworth,



CAN'T HIDE YOUR PryInG EYES

**NEW TECHNOLOGIES
CAN MONITOR EMPLOYEE
WHEREABOUTS 24/7, BUT CIOs MUST
BE PREPARED FOR THE BACKLASH.**

BY GEOFFREY JAMES



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CAN'T HIDE YOUR Prying Eyes

Continued from page 35

Calif.-based MobilePlanet Inc., which sells GPS and other portable devices. On-the-road monitoring can make it easier to provide roadside assistance, reduce damage claims and law suits, and possibly reduce goldbricking and excessive break times.

Similarly, monitoring employees in the office using RFID technology can help management quickly locate key people and keep unauthorized personnel out of secure areas, reducing employee sabotage and theft. Seen in this way, monitoring becomes an extension of other forms of in-house security measures, such as the monitoring of e-mail and the control of access to corporate computing resources.

"There's a general understanding among CIOs that the biggest security dangers are always from inside," says Bill Packer, CIO at Irwin Home Equity Corp., a lending institution in San Ramon, Calif. He notes, however, that body-tracking technologies are of questionable value inside financial firms like his. But in environments where physical security is essential, the ability to track employees using RFID and GPS could prove valuable, Hunter says.

The Naked Employee*

Despite the potential benefits, many employees find the tracking technologies to be ominously intrusive, says Frederick S. Lane, author of *The Naked Employee: How Technology Is Compromising Workplace Privacy* (Amacom, 2003). "Employees don't want Big Brother staring over their shoulders," he says. "They're already concerned that they don't have enough privacy, and the new technology frightens them." Indeed, some companies are even thinking of tracking their employees' day-to-day exercise levels and caloric intake, according to Astro Teller, CEO of BodyMedia Inc., a Pittsburgh-based manufacturer of wearable body-monitoring devices.

Candice Johnson, assistant director for the Communications Workers of America, a Washington-based union that represents 700,000 high-tech workers, worries that many employers won't be able to resist the temptation

to use technology to create oppressive work environments. "There are companies that limit employees to 15 minutes of restroom time during an eight-hour shift," she complains. "Employees are going to hate the idea of managers being able to spy on them all the time."

Although unionized employees, such as the police in Orlando, can fight the monitoring technologies, nonunion personnel have no legal recourse in the U.S., according to James T. Bennett, a professor at George Mason University who studies workplace privacy. "Employers are assumed to own any information that employees create, including information relative to their physical location," he says.

In fact, with a few exceptions, such as video surveillance of restroom stalls, employers can gather any and all information about their employees.

"There's an incredible lack of privacy rights for employees," says Marc Rotenberg, executive director of the Electronic Privacy Information Center. He says employee dissatisfaction and anger will be an inevitable result of any technology that's seen as intrusive.

However, given the lack of legal restrictions, employee tracking is destined to become more common over time, says Tom Austin, a Gartner research fellow. "Social backlash may slow the growth of monitoring, but it's unlikely to stop it," he says.

This isn't the first time that CIOs

TRACKING THE DRIVERS

Advanced Tracking Technologies Inc., in Houston, says its Shadow Tracker GPS product line for managing vehicle fleets can do the following:

or reduce overtime.

paper time sheets in the field with electronic timekeeping.

downtime of field employees.

time spent at unauthorized locations.

actual route driven and stops made.

how much time was spent on job sites.

the brakes on employee fraud.

According to the company's Web site, "the Shadow Tracker will allow you to jump in the passenger seat and witness your driver's every move."

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This isn't the first time that CIOs

Here are some guidelines for ensuring that tracking employees with GPS and RFID technologies doesn't cause a backlash

■ **Establish a code of conduct.** Give employees a document that delineates desirable behaviors and discourages undesirable ones. Then there will be less fear when you decide to monitor behavior.

■ **Monitor only what's relevant.** Employees will resent any tracking that goes beyond their job duties. Monitoring that intrudes upon private lives, either on or off the job, is a recipe for morale problems.

have had to carefully balance the surveillance capabilities of a technology with human factors. In the 1980s and 1990s, sales force automation systems often failed because employees found them too intrusive.

"Many SFA tools are unsuccessful precisely because the sales staff perceives the software as a monitoring tool instead of as a useful assistant," says Erin Kinakin, an analyst at Forrester Research Inc. She points out that some sales representatives sabotaged SFA systems by refusing to enter data and by finding ways to subvert the systems.

Under similar circumstances, it's likely that salespeople, if forced to use GPS, will "accidentally" run down GPS batteries or "unintentionally" park cars in structures where the GPS won't work. Because of the inevitable positive aggression, "companies who want to get the value of GPS or RFID in terms of helping sales should abandon any thought of using the technology to monitor who goes where," Kinakin insists.

The danger with RFID and GPS is that managers of the "command and control" ilk might overuse the tracking capability and, in the process, accidentally create an unproductive work environment. "The challenge is always to keep people motivated," explains Jack Cooper, former CIO at Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. and now president of JMC Cooper and Associates. "If people aren't motivated and don't want to do their jobs, it doesn't really help to box them in with a lot of rules."

Making It Work

The challenge for CIOs is to implement employee-location technology in a way that maximizes its potential benefits without barking employee morale.

WORLDPERSPECTIVE

■ **Give your reasons.** Employees are less likely to object if you explain why it's necessary. Employees want their employers to be successful, only because they want to keep their jobs.

■ **Explain the benefits.** Employees will more readily accept monitoring if they understand what's in it for them. Remind reluctant employees that reducing goldbricking makes honest workers won't have to pick up the slack for others.

One way to do this is to monitor only those elements of employee behavior that have a substantial effect on profitability. For example, while it may make sense to check whether field workers are where they're supposed to be, obsessive management attention on the physical location of every employee is likely to create resentment. "If it doesn't have to do with the employee's day-to-day work, it shouldn't be monitored," advises Cooper.

It's also important for employees to realize that location-tracking technology doesn't prohibit them from having private lives. CIOs should clearly state what's being tracked and what's not and make it clear that location tracking will be inactive during off-hours. They should also clearly communicate what management is going to do with the data that's gathered.

"It follows the well-established security principle of informed consent," explains Packer. "Most employees understand that it's important for people to be doing the job that they're supposed to be doing and won't object to a reasonable system that helps verify that."

Employees are also much less likely to complain if they feel they have some level of control over the monitoring, even if it's only the freedom to check their own data. "Who-employees can monitor their behavior, they're more likely to see the system as something that's helping them get their job done, rather than a way for management to spy on them," says Criss.

Hamer puts it this way: "The point of the technology is to help employees to be more productive, not to make them paranoid." **44624**

James, the author of numerous high-tech books and articles, can be reached at www.gpofreyjames.com.

ON JULY 3, 1863, 12,000 Confederate soldiers under the command of Gen. George S. Pickett charged the Union troops on Seminary Ridge at Gettysburg in the bloodiest battle ever fought on U.S. soil. A collage of misaligned standpoints, misinformation and miscalculations ensured their defeat, and by day's end, two-thirds of the Southern soldiers were dead or captured. The Confederates would never recover.

Each October, a group of IT leaders walks the hills and hollows of the Gettysburg battlefield retracing Pickett's Charge, but they aren't studying history; they're studying business.

Dick Dooley, a founding member of the Society for Information Management and creator of the Leadership Learning Forums, and Hal Nelson, a military historian and retired U.S. Army general, have combined two learning strategies to create a new concept in IT executive education: the battlefield leadership seminar.

For Nelson, the seminars are grounded in a long Army tradition of "staff rides," in which military personnel visit battlefields to study leadership. For Dooley, the basis is "cross-industry field trips" in which IT people move out of their comfort zones to absorb leadership lessons in a different environment.

"We found that if we took bankers to a bank, they didn't see what we wanted them to see," Dooley explains. In a familiar environment they "know it all" and are less open to learning. Bring those bankers to a battlefield, and suddenly they're novices again. "Against the background of your ignorance you can see things in higher relief," Dooley explains. "You can turn your ignorance into a learning element."

"It's interesting to be taken completely out of the normal context," agrees John Fisher, CIO at Smith-Bucklin Corp. in Chicago, who recently walked the Gettysburg battlefield. "You're much freer to challenge your perceptions and assumptions and more able to take in lessons."

Kicking Rocks

The seminars take place at Gettysburg and the battlefield at Normandy. A typical day starts with a historical lecture for context. Then the group moves around the battlefield. They look at who had the initiative, which side was on defense, what the commander was trying to do to maintain the initiative, what the plans were, what the difficulties in executing the plans were and how enemy action modified the plans and execution. They talk about execu-

Battlefield LEADERSHIP

BY KATHLEEN MELYMUKA

IT executives find lasting lessons at Gettysburg



Re-enactment of the Battle of Gettysburg, Aug. 10, 2003

HISTORY

Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson had a tremendously trusting relationship. When Lee lost Jackson, his new direct report, James Longstreet, hadn't yet earned that level of trust when he argued ferociously against George S. Pickett's charge. Lee ignored his advice, and the battle was lost.

The Confederates army communicated primarily through signal flags, which were highly unreliable because of smoke and weather conditions. The Union had the advantage of rudimentary telegraph for more efficient and effective communication.

President Lincoln's goal was preservation of the Union, but the war didn't gain wide support in the North until he signed the Emancipation Proclamation, making it a fight to end slavery.

The North moved supplies in a supply train. The South didn't have an enterprise-wide supply chain and Confederate soldiers were often distracted by the need to live off the land.

live succession planning — a high priority in battle — and the characteristics of high-performing leadership teams. "We look at emergent leaders," says Nelson. "What difference does it make if three, four, five echelons down, the leaders do understand what the organization is trying to do and act with imagination to achieve those ends?"

He adds, "We also enjoy the fresh air and kick the rocks."

Some participants question the link between war and business, but not for

long. "Plenty of people don't think they can learn much from a military organization because the leaders just give orders and people carry them out or they get flagged," Nelson says. "But armies are large human organizations characterized by human activities like work-arounds and foot-dragging. You see a lot of that on the battlefield, so that brings a bit 'Ah!' People realize leadership makes a difference."

"War is about leadership, and business is about leadership," agrees Linda

Fralcy, CIO at Lincoln National Life Insurance Co. in Hartford, Conn. "The fact that one takes place on a battlefield and one in a skyscraper probably is not material. The issue is the courage it takes to lead."

Making Connections

The seminar helps participants make those kinds of connections. However, "it's not a how-to kind of seminar," Fisher says. "You're challenged to think about things and try to understand your assumptions and your way of approaching things. It shows you the consequences of actions. You're left to figure out how to apply that yourself when you go back. It's not easy."

Participants have drawn a wide range of lessons and applied them in a variety of ways. For example, "don't try to make a cavalry guy work the artillery," Fralcy says. "You're not doing anyone a favor by keeping someone in the wrong position. You won't just lose that person; you may lose the entire flank."

"At Gettysburg, the Union's ability to get messages to Washington was very good, but the ability to get messages point to point on the battlefield was troublesome," says Vince Kellen, vice president of information systems at DePaul University in Chicago. "The same thing happens in corporations where the executive vision can be stated but the ability to interpret that two levels below is troublesome," he explains. "So we've focused our structure in IT on closer communication so everybody is kept in better alignment."

Robert E. Lee badly underestimated the size of the Union army he was about to confront because the cavalry — his eyes and ears — was out in the countryside, Fisher says. "We think everybody has the same base of information we have, but they don't. You really do need to make sure everyone knows what you know all up and down line. If they do, people will make decisions based on the information they have."

Some might say it's crass to use life-and-death struggles to illustrate business leadership concepts. But Nelson says the differences and similarities between the two are part of the perspective the seminar brings. "Maybe people are too convinced that they're in a life-and-death struggle at work — and they aren't," he says. "They're doing a hard job to the best of their ability. But that's what people do in life-and-death struggles." **Q 44807**

Melymuka is a Computerworld contributing writer. She can be reached at kmelymuka@yahoo.com.

ThinkTank

BRAIN FOOD FOR IT EXECUTIVES

The Payoff From IT Marketing

STEAL THIS IDEA

STEAL THIS IDEA Medical staffers at Children's Hospital Boston are far more interested in treating children than in learning new IT procedures, which they avoid like the plague. But the IT department recently learned that by making the work of the busy doctors and nurses a bit easier — and by doing more savvy marketing — it could overcome user resistance.

The lesson at hand was the need to beef up security compliance while also making it less cumbersome for users to log into the hospital's various systems, explains Scott Ogawa, chief technology officer. The systems had different password rules — for example, one required eight characters with no numbers, while another required 10 characters.

with numbers and special characters - and users frequently get locked out. So the hospital selected account provisioning and password management software from Courier Corp. in Framingham, Mass. The software allows users to reset all of their passwords without calling the help desk. "And that's what turned [user perceptions] around."

Osman says: "It helped that the IT department developed a full-scale marketing program, including presentations to department heads, training for power users (important for generating good word of mouth), 'book test' cards with instructions, posters in the lobby (see right) and mass e-mails. The result has been a 20% adoption rate."

"It wasn't a complex project, but it's been the single most positive IT project for the users," Ogawa says. "We've gotten numerous accolades."

—Mark Rutter

Forget your
PAST
AGAIN?

**Too many
presenters
to remember.**

1000

By marketing a password management system, Children's Memorial net - 25%

Best Bits

The most useful parts of recent business and IT management books:

THE BOOK *Technology Paradise Lost: Why Companies Must Spend Less to Get More From Information Technology*, by Erik Kellar (Mannion Publications Co., 2004).

The cost-consciousness of the past few years won't last a passing phase. The author says we're living through an "IT inflection point" in which we leave behind the irrational exuberance of IT spending in the 1990s and enter an era of relentless focus on the bottom line. As the subtitle suggests, the book's central argument is that companies can make progress without large increases in their IT budgets. Keller cites companies such as Motorola Inc. and Kellr Lynch & Co. that used to spend lavishly on IT but have cut back with great success.

Easy Credit Online

"For years, corporate use of IT has been plagued with overcomplexity, redundancy and wastefulness," Keller says. "That is about to change." The book argues that lower costs from offshore outsourcing, cheaper hardware, open-source software and pay-as-you-go computing will make it possible to really do more with less money. — Mitch Beller

Things to Ponder

IT governance is and you'll get 10 different answers. In an attempt to clear up the confusion, Gartner Inc. offers this definition: "IT governance specifies the decision-making authority and accountability to encourage desirable behaviors in the usage of IT." Real AMR Research Inc. has another version: "IT governance is a process for managing and controlling the use of technology to create value for the organization." But an Australian firm called Project Perfect Pty. has the simplest definition of all: "IT governance is the rules and regulations under which an IT department functions."

- Customer-service issues – such as loyalty and retention – will be the central focus for IT spending over the next 12 months, according to 48% of 200 IT and business executives surveyed by Boston-based AMR Research. 

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ThinkTank

The Payoff From IT Marketing



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Easy Credit Online

The credit card companies that have passed for consumers to apply for a loan online

1. First USA Bank NA
2. Jumper Financial Corp.
3. Providian Corp.
4. Discover Financial Services Inc.
5. FleetBoston Financial Corp.

"For years, corporate use of IT has been plagued with overcomplexity, redundancy and uselessness," Keller says. "That is about to change." The book argues that lower costs from offshore outsourcing, cheaper hardware, open-source software and say-as-you-go computing will make it possible to really do more with less money. — Mitch Beits

Forget your Password AGAIN?

Too many Passwords to remember?

No Problem!



By marketing a password management system, Children's Hospital got a 70% adoption rate

Things to Ponder

Ask 10 people what "IT governance" is and you'll get 10 different answers.

In an attempt to clear up the confusion, Gartner Inc. offers this definition: "IT governance specifies the decision-making authority and accountability to encourage desirable behaviors in the usage of IT." But AMR Research has an ardent version: "IT governance is a process for managing and controlling the use of technology to create value for the organization." But an Australian firm called Project Profit Plus has a simplified definition of IT governance: "the rules and regulations under which an IT department functions."

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Send them to
pitches@computerworld.com

The IT Economy

■ Tracking the economy could give you whiplash these days. The dollar is falling. The stock market is rising. There are huge trade and budget deficits — and record-low interest rates. Corporate profits are up, and the recovery is jobs. "I don't recall a period even remotely like this," says Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan, referring to the jobs recovery. "What we are seeing is something now," he says.

■ In the IT industry, mass layoffs seem to be over, and customers are planning to spend a bit more this year, but there's no sign that large-scale hiring will pick up anytime soon. Instead of hiring more workers to gear up for new business, companies will add to payroll "as their business grows and not beforehand," John Challenger, CEO of Challenger, Gray & Christmas Inc., told *The Dallas Morning News* last month.

Corporate Technology Confidence Index

The index rebounded in January, as corporate IT buyers decided that they'll be spending more on hardware and software in the coming months.



Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

Base: 200 corporate IT buyers.
An asterisk (*) means more than one positive response than negative.

SOURCE: TEC, BOSTON, MASS.

Career Watch

Robert W. Reeg



Robert W. Reeg
Senior vice
president of
systems development

Commerce Master-Card International Inc., O'Fallon, Mo.

Q&A

What he does
Oversees an IT
staff of 600, which

recently completed a five-year, \$160 million systems overhaul. He is this month's guest advice columnist, answering questions from our readers on career topics. If you have a question you'd like to pose to one of our Premier 100 IT Leaders, send it to askleaders@computerworld.com.

My career goal is to be a CIO of a major corporation. I have been working in IT for over 20 years and hold a master's degree in computer information systems. Would it be my advantage to earn an MBA? At this point in your career, having an MBA degree wouldn't necessarily be a requirement. More important are the experiences you've gained and the assignments you've completed. One trap that some people fall into is the reputation of the same experience. While you have 20 years'

experience in the workplace, have those years encompassed a wide variety of assignments and perhaps of responsibility? How has your career shown a history of job progression? Twenty years as a programmer/analyst won't serve as a platform for success at the CIO level. Your ability to be successful in a wide variety of roles is as important as having the degree.

I am currently the CIO at a small company but would like to move up. There is no opportunity in this company. How crucial is an MBA to finding a CIO or director-level job at a medium-size to large company? I would recommend that you get involved in technical boards or forums in your area. Many areas have regional CIO forums that can give you a chance to interact with peers. Second, if you enjoy your current company, don't be afraid to "move up" outside of the IT area. Gaining a line of business experience can be key in building your resume for that next IT job.

I have just finished my MBA and would like to pursue opportunities in IT management. What is the best path to get your feet in the door as an IT manager? From your question, I can tell you if you have a technical background already. Lack of a working knowledge of the technology you will be responsible for makes it harder to be successful as a manager. Look to build a solid technical experience base. After gaining technical experience, look for project manager opportunities. Having a technical base and project management skills should position you for more demanding roles in IT management. **44803** —Julia King

Managing Your Business Priorities

As IT organizations look beyond cost-cutting to focus more on creating and demonstrating business effectiveness, IT managers should have four primary objectives, according

to Meta Group Inc. in Stamford, Conn. They are creating an IT culture of value management, mastering IT portfolio management, increasing employee productivity and refining core IT

Where CIOs Come From . . .

Larger companies are more inclined than small and midsize enterprises to cherry-pick from among their own executives for a new CIO. Nevertheless, two-thirds of all senior IT executives are recruited from outside, according to a just-released survey of 607 companies. Analysts speculate that the results indicate that larger companies have a broader pool of candidates from which to choose. Also, they say, company knowledge is a more important CIO selection criterion for companies with annual revenues exceeding \$1 billion.



PERCENTAGE OF COMPANIES RECRUITING CIO FROM INSIDE

... And What They Earn

CIO AT LARGE COMPANY

2003 mean base salary	\$145,759
2003 total mean*	\$165,329
2004 mean base salary	\$147,606
2004 total mean	\$167,508

CIO AT MEDIUM COMPANY

2003 mean base salary	\$143,042
2003 total mean*	\$171,795
2004 mean base	\$145,216
2004 total mean	\$176,357

*Includes bonuses, stock options and stock

BASE: 205 large enterprises with annual revenues of more than \$500 million and 261 medium enterprises with revenues up to \$500 million.

SOURCES: AMR RESEARCH CORP., PARK CITY, UTAH

Where the Jobs Are

106,000

Projected number of new
network systems jobs by 2012

179,000

Projected number of new
applications software
engineering jobs by 2012

77%

Percentage of high-tech
companies planning to increase
U.S. head counts in 2004

2%

Percentage of high-tech
companies planning to decrease
U.S. head counts in 2004

processes so they are understood, consistent and scalable.

Harry Roberts, senior vice president and COO of Bosco's Department Stores LLC in Reading, Pa., put it more succinctly: "Without IT, a company simply cannot exist. We enable everything, from efficiencies in the manufacturer

and supply chain processes to taking costs out of a business so it can make a profit. Every COO I know who is successful is the most knowledgeable about their business — much more so than technology. They can surround themselves with other people for that."

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Career Watch



By Julia King
InformationWeek

Q&A

Overviews an IT staff of 600, which recently completed a five-year \$160-million systems overhaul. He is this month's guest advice columnist, answering questions from our readers on career topics. If you have a question you'd like to pose to one of our Premier 100 IT Leaders, send it to askareader@computerworld.com

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SOURCES: COMPUTER SCIENCES CORP. AND FINANCIAL EXECUTIVE INTERNATIONAL 2003 ANNUAL REPORT OF TECHNICAL SERVICES IN FINANCIAL EXECUTIVES

. . . And What They Earn



*Includes bonuses, stock options and so on

Where the Jobs Are



Projected number of new applications software engineering jobs by 2012

Percentage of high-tech companies planning to decrease U.S. head counts in 2004

SOURCES: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS AND DOLCEPERA AND ASSOCIATES INC.

PAUL GLEN

What Kind of Manager Are You, Anyway?

IT'S OFTEN SAID that there are two types of managers: those who manage things and those who manage people. And a great divide of misunderstanding lies between them, rarely to be crossed or reconciled.

The managers of things are those who see the world through the lens of stuff. They focus their attention on production, processes, projects, materials, milestones, methods, deliverables and details. They share an orientation with engineers who tend to focus on the what and how of life more than on the who.

On the other hand, the managers of people see things through the lens of relationships. Where managers of things see matter, managers of people see humans who happen to be working with matter. They focus their attention on culture, politics, leadership, teamwork and organizational designs.

In this conception, the people orientation is usually represented by senior executives, and everyone below them falls into the category of managers of things. The divide is often cited as one of the key reasons for difficulty with business/IT alignment. CIOs and CEOs talk past each other; they view the same world through different lenses, and each is unable to understand the other's perspective.

So which kind of manager are you? Be honest. You might pay attention to both perspectives, but most people have a primary and secondary orientation. We seem to come prewired with a bias toward one or the other.

If you honestly can't answer this question, you may fall into a third



PAUL GLEN is a management consultant in the Americas and the author of the award-winning book, *Leading from How to Manage and Lead the People Who Deliver Value* (Prentice Hall, 2002). www.happycamper.com. He can be reached at pglen@happycamper.com.

category. Over the past decade, we in IT have created jobs that call for an orientation distinct from either things or people. I call the people who naturally fit into these jobs the managers of abstractions.

Managers of abstractions

see things through the lens of theory.

Where most of us see projects and people, they see examples of theories almost as expressions of pure Platonic forms.

(The Greek philosopher Plato believed that physical things drew their characteristics from abstract categories or forms in which they participated. So, for example, a horse was a physical thing that participated in the form of horseness and expressed the features of the form.) These managers are most comfortable with the world of the conceptual, with ideas disassociated from specifics.

They have titles like "director of project management," "chief security officer," "czar of quality" or "overlord of strategy." Where most managers are focused on ends, these managers are responsible for particular features of the means to those ends. Their jobs are to oversee the adjectives and adverbs, rather than the nouns and verbs of IT. While most managers are responsible for delivering products and services, abstraction managers work to ensure that other managers deliver effi-

ciently, effectively, securely, consistently and appropriately.

Abstraction managers have hard jobs. They're responsible for developing and interpreting theory and applying policy to projects. They are always in danger of being viewed and — perhaps more dangerously, of viewing themselves — as a priesthood, as mediators between the temporal and spiritual realms. Their relationships with both the managers of people and the managers of things are frequently strained. Without the power to produce, they're frequently viewed as having only the power to obstruct on ideological grounds. That's why many project management offices are viewed as the process police and not considered the midwives of progress and productivity [QuickLink 4374].

Can you find yourself now in this tripartite taxonomy of managerial orientation? Is your natural interest in people, things or theory? There is no right or wrong answer, but there may be better or worse assignments for individuals of each perspective.

As IT has become pervasive in business organizations, it has become increasingly important that technical managers appreciate the different outlooks. Working effectively with stakeholders of IT at all levels requires the following skills:

- Knowledge of your own natural perspective.
- Awareness of other managers' perspectives.
- The flexibility to view reality through all three lenses.
- The wisdom to reconcile the issues and options that differ between them.

If you develop the ability to recognize and reconcile all three perspectives, everyone will know exactly what kind of manager you are — a good one. **44887**

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Computerworld - March 1, 2004

FRANK HAYES ■ FRANKLY SPEAKING

Fighting Offshore

WORRIES ABOUT OFFSHORE OUTSOURCING aren't just for IT people anymore. Last week, a new anti-offshoring coalition rolled out its agenda — a group led by midsized manufacturers, along with labor unions, professional organizations and small retailers (see story, page 16). The newly minted Jobs and Trade Network isn't just concerned about sending away programming jobs, of course. Its members want to fight everything from manufacturing jobs going offshore to big-box retailers wiping out family stores. But they see offshoring as the root problem.

Can a bunch of manufacturers really do something about it?

At first glance, that's hard to believe. True, the group hopes to get bills through Congress setting some limits on offshoring. One proposal would block sending federally funded work overseas. Another would require companies to give three months' notice before laying off workers and sending their jobs offshore.

But that's all pretty mild. And there are real limits to how much effect even tougher anti-offshoring laws could have. All laws have loopholes, and multinational corporations are good at slipping through them.

What else could the anti-offshoring forces do? Maybe they'll try to marshal consumer buying power, reviving the old "Buy American" campaigns. It might work — but most Americans today aren't big on buying Americans if they have to pay extra for the privilege.

Or the coalition might attempt to get socially conscious investors to put their money only into companies that don't send jobs overseas. But that doesn't sound likely to hold back a tidal wave of offshoring either.

Ultimately, there's just one way anti-offshoring groups can be sure to win: by demonstrating a business model more profitable than offshoring.

That's not as crazy as it sounds. New business models show up all the time. Sometimes they're enabled by improved technology — that's how help desk offshoring became possible. In other cases, they come from a radical rethinking of how businesses can work.

Is there actually a way to make more profits by using cheap offshore labor? You wouldn't think so. It just sounds wrong.

But then, it sounded all wrong nearly a century ago when Henry Ford first slashed the profit margin on his Model T by cutting the price — from \$850 in 1908 to \$99 in 1914 — and then doubled what he paid the workers on his assembly line. The result: Profits doubled every two years, and Ford Motor Co.'s market share climbed to a whopping 48%.

It didn't sound possible to improve product quality by getting rid of quality inspectors, either — but that's what W. Edwards Deming convinced Japanese manufacturers to do after World War II. U.S. companies are still trying to catch up to the Japanese.

Just as counterintuitive was the 1980s notion of getting rid of warehouses full of parts and finished products. Today it's hard to find any manufacturer that doesn't use some just-in-time approach.

Those radical business-model changes all came in the manufacturing world. So maybe manufacturers really do have a chance to make offshoring obsolete after all.

And for corporate IT people, there's good reason to keep an eye on how well they do — and not just to cheer on alternatives to offshoring.

If there is a business model that's more profitable than offshoring, you don't want to be behind the curve. You'll need to understand it — and fast — because your IT shop will have to help your company implement it while it still gives you an advantage.

Should anti-offshoring manufacturers find something that really is better than offshoring, you'll want to be the first to know. © 45029



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Er, Thanks, but No Thanks

We need a generic log-in for testing this software, developer tells manager pilot file. "I'd reluctantly done this in the past, but I could see it was becoming a trend," Bob says. "I told him I would create this generic user only if the program manager agreed to take responsibility. So if I come in Monday morning to find this generic account has wiped out the servers, the program manager would be responsible." No problem, says the developer. But a few minutes later, he's back with his boss's answer: "Never mind."

Oops!

Plat's gotta-pilot file's been at his remote office

for a first-ever

compendium conference call that's been in

planning for weeks. But

after a half hour of wait-

ing for IT to call, Bob

calls developer to learn

that the meeting is in

progress. They're sup-

posed to call so we as

can be part of it. Bob

tells receptionist, "I

don't know how long you're

going to call you," re-

explained says. "That

meeting room doesn't

have a phone."

It didn't sound possible to do

when you perform cer-

tain actions."



Not So Smart

This company is leading

smart phones

to the training center,

and a pilot file is tapped

to provide support. Can I

have one to get familiar

with IT functions. Manager's helpful re-

spone: "Read the man-

ual and look at the pic-

tures. Or maybe we can

find an emulator that

will show you what the

phone is supposed to do

when you perform cer-

tain actions."

One Step Less

Student pilot file, working his way through school at a grocery store, becomes the power failure plan. "The manager will make a 'Service 2000' call and over the PA — that mode is an exit to share the customer — and all staffers will immediately proceed to the front of the store to get flashlight."

"At the first power failure, the generator kicks in — then power goes out of fuel. 'At which point we'll load up to the generator or the UPS,'" Bob says. "Now policy: 'If the lights go out, there's a power failure, go to the front of the store.'"

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Comparison is based on a single IBM eServer 850 Server versus a grid of eight servers. As of December 12, 2003. Oracle Database 10g System-IBM DB2 UDB 8.1. IBM eServer zSeries 890 POWER4 17 GHz, 768 MB DRAM, 96 512 MB databases April 30, 2004. IBM DB2 UDB 8.1. IBM eServer zSeries 890 POWER4 17 GHz, 768 MB DRAM, 96 256 MB databases April 30, 2004. System is Transaction Processing Council (TPC) www.tpc.org. Per processor prices are based on the TPC-C executive summary for the respective results listed above.

Note: "Never breaks" indicates that when a server goes down, your system keeps on running.

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